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The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 15. NO. 3. BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897. FIVE CENTS.

BEFORE YOU GET IT (La Grippe)

That is if you do not really want it, you will be wise if you send for a bottle of "No. 9 Tonic." It keeps La Grippe out.

IF YOU HAVE IT

Take Fleming's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry —combined with Phenoceline. It is good.

Flemings' Drug Store

Brandon, Man.

Iron Beds!

A large consignment of English Iron Beds, just arrived. The latest styles, assorted sizes, prices cheaper than Winnipeg.

THINK OF IT! A neat full-sized Iron Bed, ready to use, at $6.50; other styles at $7.50 to $11.00.

All kinds of Mattresses stuffed in sea-grass, sea-wee , wool, fibre, moss, hair, from $2.75 to $40.00.

A good mixed sea-grass and wool for $3.50.

Pillows from $1.50 to $5.00 a pair. A good six pound all-goose feathers for $3.00.

A car load of New Furniture this week, giving us a assortment in every line. Our goods are always seasoable, but we give big inducements to buy now—for anything in our line we will please and profit you.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHERS

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Telephones { store 158. house 20.

..WANTED

FARMERS AND OTHERS who have farm lands to dispose of to place them in my hands for sale.

A PRINTED LIST of farms for sale and to rent will be issued during February and will be widely circulated. Write or call and give me particulars in time for this list.

MY COMMISSION for making a sale or lease is small, and none charged unless a customer is secured.

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance.

Farm and City Property for sale and to rent.

D. H. SCOTT

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Brandon Machine Works Co.

[illegible] Street, Brandon

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

[illegible] ROLLERS RE-CUT.

[illegible] taken in trade.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

[illegible] Soothing Syrup has been [illegible] mothers for their children [illegible] disturbed at night and [illegible] by a sick child suffering [illegible] the pain of cutting teeth [illegible] a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's [illegible] for Children Teething. It [illegible] little sufferer immediate- [illegible] mothers, there is no mis- [illegible] Diarrhoea, regulates [illegible] bowels, cures Wind Colic, reduces Inflammation and [illegible] energy to the whole system. [illegible] Soothing Syrup for Children [illegible] to the taste and is the [illegible] of the oldest and best female [illegible] nurses in the United States. [illegible] bottle. Sold by all druggists [illegible] world. Be sure and ask for [illegible] Soothing Syrup.

THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

[illegible] Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890. [illegible] Brockville. [illegible] a number of years I [illegible] your "Dr. Morse's [illegible] Pills." I consider them [illegible] "Family Use," and all [illegible] highly of them.

Yours truly, R. Lawson.

Robt. Hall

Estate Agent. Farm lands a [illegible] for The Trust and Loan [illegible] Offices—upstairs in the [illegible] vacated by Mr. Jas.

TENDERS will be received for supplies for Brandon General [illegible] months, from the 1st of [illegible] Meat, Groceries, Drugs, [illegible] Tenders to be at the Treasurer [illegible] later than 6 o'clock, Tuesday, [illegible] Necessary forms and any in- [illegible] also be obtained at the Treas- [illegible]

[illegible] DICKSON, Hon. Secretary.

RAPID CITY.

Hawthorne Bro., have sold out their livery business in Hamiota and will soon leave for California.

Mr. J. Hammond, of Newdale, has been sent to Brandon Hospital for tr atment for injuries sustained at the burning of their dwelling last fall.

Mr. A. Carss left on Tuesday morning for the eastern gold fields. His family will remain here until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cousins and Mr. W. C. Kent, of Pendennis, gave a dancing party last night at the house of Mr. Cousins. A number in town received invitations.

Little May Hopper, who was burned so badly last fall at Newdale, died in the Brandon Hospital on the 13th inst. It is likely that the patient little sufferer would have recovered from her terrible injuries had not measles and other complications ensued. Racked and tortured as her poor body was, by the unhealed wounds, it was unable to successfully resist longer. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have the deep sympathy of the entire community.—Reporter.

CARBERRY.

Thos. West visited Brandon on Tuesday where he was called by the serious illness of his young son.

R. F. Hay has bought the McGillvary farm two miles s.w. of the town from Stevens, of Chatham, Ont. The price paid was $1,500.

That dread disease, diphtheria, has again made its appearance in our midst and several families have children who are afflicted with it in a more or less degree. The health officer is using every effort to prevent the spread of the disease and those families who are among the afflicted should assist him by faithfully carrying out the quarantine regulations which are in force. It also behooves those, who, on discovering any of their family suffering with a sore throat to call in medical assistance at once in order that the use of anti-toxine may prevent the further spread of the disease and also assist in eradicating it from our midst. The school has been closed and caretaker Eastman has been busily engaged this week in thoroughly disinfecting each and every room. Up to the present time no fatalities have resulted and those who were first laid low are progressing very rapidly.—Express.

GRISWOLD.

Griswold, Jan. 18—The roof of the skating rink collapsed during the last snow storm, which debarred the knights of the "shining steel" of a few evening' enjoyment.

We regret that Mr. F. Anderson, our assistant station agent, is leaving, having been laid off for the winter.

Rev. H. J. Sykes, the English church minister, preached his farewell sermon, prior to his departure for England. He is leaving on account of illhealth.

Rev. D. McLeod, the Presbyterian minister, departed for the summer lands south of us, his health not permitting the long drives necessary to his mission.

A couple of loads drove down from here to the Alexander carnival last Tuesday. The costumes were splendid and everything went off very well except the races in which there was too much partiality shown to the home men. If they allow any unfairness they cannot expect any competitors from outside points.

Assemblies are being held every other Tuesday in the town hall which are very popular, loads coming from the neighboring towns.

Mrs. Dr. Stewart is staying with her parents at Davenport.

James L. Grant, of Oak Lake, has been staying in town for the last week

Mr. Samuel Williams, of Carberry, is staying with his young brother-in law, Mr. Wellington Willis.

Mr. McMillan, the stage driver, is having a very bad time this winter, the snow being so deep. He has made 265 trips, being in all 26,500 miles, or to put in his own words, "Around the world and 1,500 miles on the second lap. He has not missed a trip in three years.

HOCKEY.

The second match in the district hockey series was played last Friday night between Carberry and Brandon and resulted in a win for the home team by the score 5 to 3. The teams were:

CARBERRY.		BRANDON.
Shoemaker	Goal	Mutter
Merritt	Point	Burns
Cope	C. Point	Matheson
Fairley	Forwards	Campbell
Homer		Fleming
Elliott		Wheeldon
Thompson		McDiarmid

Referee, D. Cassels, of Portage la Prairie.

For the first fifteen minutes the visitors did not seem well at ease and the home team scored 3 goals without much difficulty. Carberry then got settled down to work and Fairley after a magnificent rush scored No. 1 for his side. On the face off both teams went in for hard playing both defences being called upon their goals from hard attacks. McDiarmid then scored but Carberry retaliated by scoring two. At this point Matheson lifted the puck from his goal and it lodged in the decoration from which it was after a short delay taken down. With only a few minutes to play the "reds" attacked Shoemaker with vigor but only one goal was scored, and at the call of time the score was 5 to 3.

NOTES.

McDiarmid, who did such good work for Brandon, goes shortly to Winnipeg. His place will likely be filled by Handley.

Souris played their first match with Carberry Tuesday night.

After the match Friday night the teams along with some friends adjourned to Orchard's oyster parlor and played the game over again over some oyster stews. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hunt and Merritt, of Carberry, and Mr. Cassels, of Portage. "Billy" Henderson hoped to entertain the boys by some of his unique recitations while several songs were rendered by Messrs. Rixon, Matheson and others.

Both teams are fortunate in having excellent goalers, and many were the hot shots skilfully stopped.

The points were about equal, Merritt having the advantage in speed but Burns cleared much more easily.

Of the cover points Matheson was easily the pick. Cope lifts well but is not speedy enough for a cover while Matheson besides being fast lifts splendidly and uses his body to good advantage.

Of the home forwards Wheeldon and McDiarmid did some very pretty and effective work.

For Carberry Fairley was the best forward on the ice and was ably supported by his speedy comrades.

WHEAT.

A Montreal dispatch says: Wm. Whyte, superintendent of the western division of the C.P.R., who is in the city on business, states that of the total amount of 19,000,000 bushels of wheat in the west at the opening of the season, he estimated that from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels are in the hands of the farmers west of Winnipeg, either in their own granaries or stored in elevators. Some of it will be held until later on in hopes that export prices will improve. These figures do not include the wheat in the hands of the Lake of the Woods and Ogilvie miling companies which would bring the amount up to 5,000,000 bushels, nor is it inclusive of the 3,000,000 bushels required for seeding purposes and for food. Up to the close of navigation 7,500,000 bushels were moved east including wheat and flour, and at the present time there are probably 2,500,000 bushels in elevators at Fort William. Mr. White thinks the prospects are good for a continuation of high prices in view of the small crops in Argentine, Russia and India.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

A bulletin has been issued from the Agricultural department, Ottawa, giving a report of the results of farm experiments carried on at the Government farms during 1896. The experiments relate to grain, fodder and root crops. The results should be of great value to farmers in affording them information in time to be used in growing their next crops.

The first grain treated of is oats. Fifty-eight varieties of this grain were tested at the various government farms. At the Manitoba farm the Banner oat gave the largest yield, returning just 100 bushels to the acre, and in the average for all farms the Banner also leads. The twelve best varieties at Brandon varied in yield from about 76 bushels per acre up to 100 bushels. At the Indian Head farm the Banner oat yielded an average of nearly 98 bushels per acre from a plot of 20 acres. At the Brandon farm Early Golden Prolific came second, Winter Grey third, Mennonite fourth, etc.

In barley seventeen varieties of two-rowed and nineteen of six-rowed were tested. The highest yield at the Brandon farm was about 48 bushels per acre, obtained from the Newton variety, Bolton second, Danish Chevalier third, for two-rowed barley. For six-rowed, Mensury came first at Brandon, yielding 59½ bushels per acre.

Thirty-nine varieties of spring wheat were tested. The highest yield at Brandon was 38½ bushels per acre, from Rio Grand variety. Red Fyfe was twelfth on the list, giving 26 bushels, 40 pounds per acre. Preston, a new cross bred wheat originated from Ladoga and Red Fyfe, gave the largest average yield at all the farms.

Peas though not largely grown in Manitoba, appear to do well at the experimental farm in this province. Twelve varieties varied in yield from 52 bushels per acre up to 62 bushels per acre, and the average yield of twelve varieties was 57 bushels, 11 pounds. In Ontario, where peas are largely grown, the average yield of twelve varieties, at the experimental farm, was 42 bushels, 44 pounds, per acre. So far as this test would go, peas would appear to be a better crop in Manitoba than in Ontario.

Farmers should get copies of this bulletin and study the results. The tests show the importance of having a good variety of grain. Many farmers who would not think of raising a poor class of animals, are careless about their seed grain. The bulletin will be sent free on application.

A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Amite City, La., Jan. 20.—Three negro murderers are dead. Two of the negroes, Arch. Joiner and John Johnson, at the last moment confessed their guilt—the killing of the Cotton family—while Gus Williams, alias Morrisseg, shot and killed his young wife. The bodies of Joiner and Johnson hang to a limb of a stout oak in the woods about half a mile from the house where they butchered their victims. The other negro's body was cut down this afternoon, and an inquest was held over it. Three hundred men approached the court house, the greater part on horse back, and some on foot, last night, and immediately began searching for the deputies, so that they could get the keys. After a delay of about ten minutes, they found Deputy Wainwright in one of the rooms of the hotel, and forced him to deliver up the keys, before he had time to make an attempt to hide them. The work of getting into the prison was simple. The three negroes were let out into the court green, where the horsemen surrounded them, and waited a little while until the captain of the squad announced his readiness to depart. The three captives, with long ropes attached to their necks were led by the horsemen to the little Zion church on Oak street, in this place, and there it was decided to hang Williams to a tree that did duty before as a gallows. One of the men climbed up the oak and fastened the ropes while another slipped a noose over the unfortunate's head, and he was strung up. A rainstorm was prevailing when the line of march was again taken up, and the progress was slow and exceedingly disagreable. Joiner and Johnson walked about a mile. Johnson said he would go no further, that he was exhausted. A wagon was procured and both negroes hurried into it. Arriving at the place where the five murders were comitted, Johnson and Joiner were made to jump out of the wagon. Johnson set up a piteous moan and begged his captors to shoot him, as he preferred death by being shot to any other mode. He then requested to be permitted to fight Johnson, saying that Johnson had got him into all the trouble. Johnson signified his desire to fight, and they were given an opportunity to gratify their passion for a fisticuff. Johnson, though a much smaller man than Joiner, put up a good fight, and dealt Joiner some telling blows. The spectacle of the two men, who, as it were, were on the brink of the great hereafter, fighting, has probably never been witnessed before.

At the conclusion of the fight, the two men were conveyed into different rooms of the house and by threats of severe torture were made to confess their participation in the murder of the Cotton family. Someone suggested putting Johnson to death by burning. Nearly everyone acquiesced in this suggestion and two big fires were started. Most of the men were eager to burn Johnson, and it is generally believed that he was put on the fire for a minute or two, but others pleaded for him and the programme was changed. One reason advanced why the men were not burned was that the wood was wet and a hot fire could not be obtained. The negroes were then conveyed several hundred yards from the Cotton residence, and hung side by side, and a volley of shots fired into their bodies. Joiner's head was almost shot off and Johnson was filled with bullett holes. In their confession Johnson and Joiner said that their object in killing the family was robbery, as they believed old man Cotton had money in the house.

THE PATRONS AND THE TARIFF.

The following are the tariff resolutions passed by the Patrons at their meeting here last week:

A resolution was passed appointing a tariff committee to wait on the tariff commission when in Winnipeg. This committee consists of the officers of the grand lodge together with Messrs. Crosby and Sirrett.

A resolution condemning the proposed subsidy to fast Atlantic s. s. line was also introduced. In the opinion of the convention, this would be of much more benefit to the promoters than the people at large.

The following resolution regarding the tariff question was passed: "Resolved that in the matter of tariff reform the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba unhesitatingly and without reserve condemn the principle of protection and call upon the government to redeem its election pledges at the forthcoming session of parliament."

The committee on legislation and freight rates introduces a resolution as follows- "Your committee believe it to be the duty of our representatives in the local house to urge upon the local government the absolute necessity of their at once taking steps to secure by every available means relief from the excessive freight rates which now cripple our industry and retard our progress." The convention then adjourned to allow the committee to prepare further reports.

C. J. Green, of Portage la Prairie, was elected president in lieu of C. Braithwaite.

A CLOSE CALL.

Poor Samuel Maddass had a close call of it on Thursday evening last. The morning was fine and he started with his team to the bush east of Douglas for a load of wood. On his way back the blizzard set in, and when a couple of miles this side of Chater he lost the trail and was floundering around without making any headway. In this predicament he decided to leave his load, take his team on to the railway track and lead them home. Muffling himself up as best he could and with the wind blowing a hurricane, and snow flying in clouds, he could not see or hear anything any distance away. How he expected to cross the iron bridge with the team is unknown to the writer, but as things happened he was not permitted to make the trial, for while moving on the embankment leading to the bridge, he and his horses parted company in the twinkling of an eye, he finding himself in a deep snow bank on one side of the road and the team on the other. The driver on the west bound express due here at 10.20 in time saw something on the track and by a most commendable effort was able to bring the train to a slow movement before striking the object before him. Why no serious injury was done to man or team no one seems able to say, but fortunately neither was hurt. The horses were put in a sheltered spot by the crew and left there till relief came, and Mr. Maddass was brought home, when it was found one of his hands and one side of his face were badly frost bitten, but no serious results are looked for. Mr. Maddass can truthfully say he has had the miraculous escape of the season.

Du DOMAINE AT WAPELLA.

Jan 25th, 1897.—Du Domaine's concert company played here to-night, and made a direct hit. The hall was comfortably filled with an appreciative audience. Du Domaine's violin playing was simply magnificent. Never before have our halls resounded with such deafening applause, and the programme was beyond the highest expectation of any present. Mr. Betournay, the pianaist, excelled himself, while the vocal efforts of Miss Rochfort and Mons. Jannet were really fine. It will be long before Wapella will have such another musical treat.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The following appointments are announced in to-day's issue of the Manitoba Gazette:

To be a notary public for the province—John Herbert Ingram, of Wawanesa; Archibald R. Tingley, of Birtle.

To be a special examiner for the court of Queen's bench—S. R. Wright, of Portage la Prairie.

To be commissioners for taking affidavits for use in the courts of this province—John Moir, Wm. Watkins, of Holland; Henry Alder, of Winnipeg.

To be game guardians of the province—William Batteral, of Windgate; William J. Robinson, of Winnipeg.

To be a justice of the peace—George Frederick Newcombe, of Napinka.

To be a police magistrate—Marmaduke Fieldhouse, of Neepawa.

Wanted—To buy a farm on shares within three or four miles of elevators, with or without implements.—Apply at Mail office, Brandon.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The World's Montreal correspondent says he has information that Premier Flynn at a great meeting to be held in Montreal on the first of next month will formally announce that the provincial legislature will be at once dissolved. Election day, according to the correspondent, will be between March 25th and April 7th. Premier Flynn has no intention of raising the Manitoba school question to aid in appealing to the electorate. He will fight it out on provincial questions alone.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—La Patrie the Liberal organ publishes a confidential letter from Three Rivers regarding a recent conference of Mgr. Langevin and Mgr. Lafleche, which states that, "The bishops will not issue a mandement against the school settlement in Quebec, but that in revenge the Archbishop of St. Boniface will send forth one of serious import in Manitoba. In it he will condemn the acceptation of settlement under pain of excommunication, and afterwards Messrs. Prendergast, Cyr and others will have no alternative but submission or resignation. Mgr. Lafleche wished to act in the same manner with regard to Quebec, but Mgrs. Emard, Larocque and Duhamel squarely refused thus to place under the ban of the church the whole Liberal party. Mgr Langevin complained that his clergy in Manitoba were not unanimous as to the means to be taken condemning the settlement.

IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The government on the recommendation of Sir Donald A. Smith, high commissioner in England, has decided to appoint an emigration agent in England and Wales. Hitherto the regular agencies in the United Kingdom have been confined to England and Scotland.

SEEKING INCORPORATION.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—The Seine river, Foley and Fort Frances Telegraph and Telephone company will apply to the Ontario legislature for incorporation. The line is to run from Bonheur station on the Canadian Pacific to Saw Bill Lake, Hawk Bay, Lake Harold, Sturgeon Falls, Mine Centre, Foley and Fort Frances. The applicants also ask for the right to manufacture, sell, and supply electric power. Application will be made also for the incorporation of the Fort Frances and Pacific Railway company, from Raleigh, on the C. P. R., to Fort Frances, on the Rainy river.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Citizens' Gold and Coal Mining company of Sudbury, capital $1,000,000 in $1 shares.

Shelbourne, Ont., Jan. 25.— About 2,000 farmers from the surrounding country came into town this morning to attend the investigation into alleged arson conspiracy. The investigation was held in the village hall, which holds 600 people and which was densely packed all day. The investigation practically includes an inquest into the death of Edward Fenton as well as the arson charges. Nearly one hundred witnesses are here. The prisoners are Jas. E. Corbett and Alonzo A. Smith, charged with firing the barn of J. F. Corbett on Oct. 21st, 1884; James Ballard charged with conspiring with Hamilton Tisdale and John Charters to fire the property of Ballard and also of one John Trainer, David Ballard and Wm. Rhind, charged with firing Ballard's barn in Nov., 1894, and various similar charges against the same men. Some sensation was created by Counsel Lucas for the prisoner at the opening of the court objecting to one of the magistrates on the ground that he was biased. Opposing counsel objected, however, and the magistrate did not retire. The magistrates present were John Hamilton, Joseph Allan and John Blain, all of Shelbourne. The case will last most of the week and it is expected will show one of the widest spread and most extraordinary arson conspiracies ever known in Canada.

SOURIS.

The death of Mr. Harry Sage, at Portage la Prairie, is reported. The remains will be brought here for interment.

Word has been received by the Rev. August of the death of his mother at Herrings, Ont.

Mr. Jas Mein has returned from Winnipeg, where he has been spending his holidays.

Wheat deliveries have been very light of late.

Dr. Hughes was presented with a fine daughter on Tuesday. Mother and daughter are both doing well.—Plaindealer

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

·DR·

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

FARM AND GARDEN

AGRICULTURE.

Where diversified farming is systematically engaged in, the farmer grows nearly all the staple crops to meet his own demands, converting the surplus into higher values of beef, pork, butter, etc., his methods appear to advantage. The all corn, wheat or cotton farmers are more dependent upon others, and the uncertainties of market influences cause an unhappy condition in their accounts, often.

The fact that the rocky particles of the soil are the source of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and that they are derived by the dissolving of the rock, makes tillage a source of fertility, since it tends to the more rapid disintegration of these rocky particles. If more easily dissolved, our soil resource would be sooner destroyed by excess of moisture or too frequent cultivation.

Too frequent cropping means double or triple depletion of the soil. First, the crop removed from the farm, takes fertility; second, tillage unlocks phosphoric acid and potash from the rock, making a larger portion available for plant food; third, the land, left bare much of the year, declines in its per cent. of nitrates. This last is not an insignificant source of loss.

Plowing for potatoes should be as deep as the soil, and as early as the ground will crumble in the spring, should be followed by rolling and stirring with a spring tooth harrow, and crossed with a pulverizing harrow, leaving the soil mellow for at least four inches. Potatoes planted early best escape the blight. A planter does the work better and more cheaply than it can be done by hand.

Remove the regulation fence which encloses the square pen of the average country dooryard; expand it into a graded lawn, large enough to allow the planting of several of the largest shade trees, scattered over it as they are found in nature.

After turning under green manure it is not well to let it remain so long under ground that its strength is dissipated, but plant at an early date thereafter. The decomposition can be hastened by applying potash or ashes. Good Canada hardwood ashes is often attainable.

When coal is burned the ashes are worth saving for several purposes. They make an excellent floor for the poultry house. They are also useful as mulch if spread around young apple or pear trees for a circumference of a few feet; this also protects them from borers, which attack a tree at the collar.

One of the advantages in manuring broadcast, instead of in the hill, is that the plant roots, in reaching out after their needed nourishment, will also find more of the moisture, which is just as much needed. If confined to the narrow hill, they will find but little moisture there.

SHEEP.

Early spring usually furnishes the best market for both lambs and good muttons. With lambs, the earlier good condition and weight are procured the better will be the profit. The raising of early lambs is really a business all of itself, and very remunerative.

The best grain or grass will not grow on poor soil; just as surely cannot wool be grown to advantage with profit on such lands. The best and heaviest fleeces are grown on well bred sheep, so fed and cared for as to keep them in a good, thrifty condition.

It is quite an item to keep sheep quiet while feeding, whether fattening in the summer or winter. Very little room is needed in winter, and never so much range called for. The food to fatten must be supplied, and there is no gain in allowing them to freely ramble.

With stock sheep and breeding ewes it is quite an item to provide for good exercises. Sheep do not bear confinement well for a long period at a time. Except when fattening, let them out every day when the weather will permit; the air and exercises will procure health and thrift.

Many farmers are so situated that they can kill and dress lambs, and also calves and pigs, and sell them to private customers as they now sell eggs and chickens. While he takes less than butcher's prices, his net results will often be double the price offered him for his stock on foot.

SWINE.

Added to all the other worth of a crop of rye is the assurance that an early sown crop will help the pigs through the fall and winter and give them a wholesome green bite in the early spring. It will repay much more than the cost of seeding, and leave the ground in good shape.

Professor Henry contends that there is an actual loss in cooking food for hogs, and that the only advantage it gives is in providing a change; but there is so much difference of opinion on this subject and upon that of grinding food that it is well for every one to study the matter for himself.

The natural food for hogs in the wild state is grass, mast, roots and bulbs of plants. They never forget their rooting tendencies. Acting upon our knowledge of their fondness for these things, we shall do well to now and then give them rations of potatoes, turnips, beets or artichokes during the winter season.

Never use the old pork barrel a second time without cleansing. Soak it with a solution of common washing soda, which is very cheap. If it has been long in use fill it with dry earth and let it stand a week or two, that the earth may absorb the grease and the odor.

We can best reduce the cost of pork by reducing the time in which we produce it. A thrifty, growing pig of 200 pounds weight gross is most desirable and this can be obtained at six months if well bred and well fed. In producing cheap pork after this plan we greatly reduce the risk of loss from disease.

DAIRY.

After a man has produced a first-class bull, thoroughbred, for either milk or butter, it is easy to persuade him to procure good cows to mate him. When from these he obtains good high grade calves it will be easy to make him believe it will pay to give them good feed and care. Progress is education.

The feeding of cows upon bran will result in milk richer in butter fat, and also in milk in greater quantity, than when they are fed upon oats; but upon oats they will gain a little in weight, while they will lose upon bran alone. This is a result of the Colorado experiment.

When a cow will make a pound of butter a day, in her best condition for a month at a time, upon hay or grass only, she will doubtless pay for a grain ration in addition to it, if properly proportioned and properly fed. Highest product always comes from a full supply.

A scant yield of milk when high prices prevail is something that should set ambitious dairymen thinking. He who has to buy all his feed for the months of winter can not possibly make as much money as he who, with forethought, has provided a large supply of ensilage.

When the cow does not come up to the point of profitable production it is often not her fault, but that of the owner. He keeps her too cheaply or does not feed her with good judgment. Give the cows we have a little better care and a little better feed, and see if they will not yield more than a barren profit.

HORTICULTURE.

Pears bear with as much regularity as apples, and sell for a uniformly higher price; they have fewer enemies, not suffering much from any insect excepting the coddling moth, and often not from any disease excepting blight, and for these troubles the scientists have given us very effective remedies.

The cultivation of the dwarf pear is often very profitable, as some of the showiest fruit belongs to this class; but the dwarfs are not so well adapted to extensive orchards as are the standards, and require close and high cultivation to make them at all remunerative.

There is a right way and wrong way to treat an orchard, and most farmers hit upon the wrong way. The fruit grower who neglects to fight disease in his vines and trees is hardly in the race at all. There is no better time to go after the borers and tent caterpillars than now.

Peach trees are not adverse to heavy soils, but they must be well drained. Many Colorado peach orchards flourish in adobe soils. All fruit trees feel the force of drouth, and other hard conditions, as do grains and vegetables, and require care accordingly.

Intense cultivation of young orchards makes a vigorous growth of the lateral roots, sending them deeper into the ground, ensuring a hardier life to the tree. After overhauling the old orchards it may be well to give them some of the same treatment.

One can not go far wrong with a large sprinkling of Ben Davis apples in the orchard. Among apples they are what the Poland China and the Shorthorn are among their fellows. The Red Astrakan is an early apple for the table, and deserves better attention than it has been receiving.

In Italy they dry the tomatoes for market. When ripe, it is pressed and the skins and seeds strained out. After the juicy pulp is dry it is broken and ground before packed away. We do not know what it is good for then, but there may be a hint in it for us in using our horticultural products.

A prominent apiarist goes so far as to insist that a few colonies of bees, judiciously placed, will revive a fruit farm from a non-paying to a profitable investment. Testimony is abundant as to the desirable effect of bees upon grape vines, fruit trees, and fruit bearing plants in general.

If it is exppected or desired to find a ready market for our apples in England, or to continue to obtain good prices anywhere, greater pains must be taken in assorting and packing. Apples not well assorted nor firmly packed sold low this year, and they always will.

The practice of spraying leads to other important results in the care of our trees. As too many limbs and too close a head interfere with the spraying, more careful pruning is a result. The sun is more freely admitted and the fruit assumes that rosier hue which is so attractive to us and to our buyers.

Spring flowering bulbs are so easily grown that the labor required should not discourage any one. Tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and lily of the valley may be set out in the fall, and the spring will give an abundance of bloom. Add the roses and a few hardy annuals, and the work of making the surroundings attractive is done.

THREE WEEKS IN AGONY.

Inflammatory Rheumatism So Acute He Could Not Attend to His Daily Duties Lived Three Weeks in Agonizing Pain When That "Good Samaritan" of All Cures, South American Rheumatic Cure, Passed His Way—It Helped in a Few Hours, and Speedily Cured—Cost 75 Cents.

Mr. E. A. Norton, a well-known citizen of Grimsby, Ont., was severely attacked with inflammatory rheumatism some 20 years ago—after a time he recovered, but five or six weeks ago the dread disease returned so violently that he had to give up work. For nearly three weeks he lay in bed suffering terrible agony. Another resident of the town who had been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure persuaded him to try it, and, to his great surprise, after using the medicine but one week he was so far recovered as to go about town. From the first dose taken he felt marked improvement, and to-day he is most enthusiastic in singing its praises. No case too severe for South American Rheumatic Cure to check in six hours, and cure permanently.

Remains a Mystery

The adjourned inquest to enquire into the cause of the death of the man found dead at Port Stanley was resumed to-day before Coroner Gustin at Port Stanley. The Chatham Planet says William Ward is alive and well and was seen in Chatham last week. Capt. St. Amour is known to be alive and the question now is who is the man?—St. Thomas Times.

JOSH BILLING SAID

Next to a clear conscience for solid comfort give me an old shoe. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the worst corns in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the only sure, safe and painless corn extractor.

Avoid poorly-printed books, with poor paper and poor types and do not read when riding in the cars or carriage, nor when walking, nor when lying down, nor when convalescent from a protracted illness, nor when the whole body is from any cause in a weakened state.

Mr. Huggins—I can't understand it. This gas bill is smaller than I have had in months. Miss Huggins—You must remember, pa, I had a great deal of company last month.

HEART FAILURE.

Great Danger Involved in Weak Heart Action.

The Trouble Can be Cured, and Mr. D. A Bullock, of Georgeville, Points Out the Way to Renewed Health.

(From the Magog, Que., News.)

Mr. D. A. Bullock, boatbuilder, of Georgeville, is well and favorably known to all the residents of that village. He has passed through a very trying illness, from which his friends feared he could not recover, but he is once more happily enjoying good health. To a correspondent of the Magog News Mr. Bullock recently gave the particulars of his illness and cure, saying that he would be very glad if his experience would prove helpful in enabling someone else to regain health. He says: "There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me from the horrors of death to the glad, cheerful world. Some years ago, owing to over work and trouble, I was reduced to a weak state of health, wherein the heart failed to do its work properly, and not unnaturally the stomach became inactive. I had visits from three doctors, but without beneficial results. The medicine given by one of them caused a nervous shock that prostrated me for several weeks. The last one who treated me gave me a preparation of strychnine, which upset my kidneys to such an extent that I was confined to the house and daily growing weaker. I had to keep stimulants constantly at my side to keep the heart at work, and even with this artificial aid its action was very faint. Then I began to try advertised medicines, but still without any good results. I lost strength, flesh and hope. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that reminded me that I had a box of them at my place of business, which had been lying there for more than a year. Without very much confidence in them I decided to give the pills a trial. The result, I must confess, seemed to me almost magical. I had not taken the Pink Pills long when I was able to rest in my chair and took good refreshing sleep, something that had not taken place for months before. From that day with the use of the Pink Pills I continued to gain in strength, and am to-day a strong and healthy man. I believe that even Pink Pills should be assisted in the good work on the system, and that assistance is exercise, and this exercise I took from the time I began to regain my strength. I have now every faith in this medicine, and believe that if whose who are sick will use it, health will be the reward."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restores the rich glow of health to pale and sallow checks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail, post-paid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Virtues of an Afternoon Nap

The divinity that doth hedge a king is as nothing to the sacredness that attends the afternoon nap of the society woman. Unwary souls in the prosecution of various business callings who have had the misfortune to break in upon the slumbers of such are made to keenly feel the enormity of their offence, but what is said to them is as nothing to the lecture that is bestowed upon the servant maid who knew no better than to believe that the business world cannot wait until society nap is over. Most women who indulge in the habit—and a very wise and commendable one it is, to be sure—give their maids explicit instructions that they are not to be called between certain hours for any purpose whatsoever. "The first thing I tell a new maid," said one woman to another, "is that there are just two things for which my afternoon nap may be disturbed with impunity. If one of the family dies or if the house catches fire, nothing short of those two catastrophes is deemed sufficient excuse to break in upon the sleep which is so necessary for my health."

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Dromedary and Camel Speed.

The speed of the camel is greatly exaggerated by writers, both of history and fiction. The most accurate information shows the speed of the camel to be about three miles an hour. The swiftest dromedaries do not exceed ten miles an hour, but the pace can be kept up for twenty hours without rest. A lightly loaded camel will take, with the same foot, about thirty-eight strides a minute, each one averaging seven feet.

THE POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

By this agency Nerviline is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament made to feel its beneficent power. Nerviline is a wonderful remedy, pleasant to even the youngest child, yet so powerfully far reaching in its work that the most agonizing internal or external pain yields as if by magic.

KOOTENAY

RAILROADERS TELL OF IT'S WONDERFUL CURES

THE NEW INGREDIENT WORKS STARTLING CURES

RAILROAD KIDNEY.

I, WILLIAM WALKER, of the City of Hamilton, do solemnly declare that I reside at 84 Colborne Street, and am employed as passenger brakeman on the G. T. R.

I suffered intensely with what is called Railway Kidneys and also had Sciatica, which became so severe that I had to leave my work. I had medical treatment, was fly blistered and had hot irons applied, but without success. I took a great quantity of medicine and when I began to use Ryckman's Kootenay Cure I thought it was only another experiment and could hardly trust my own senses when I began to get better. The pain gradually left me, my kidneys began to act with regularity and promptness, the appetite returned, and now I am cured. I am forty years of age, have been with the G. T. R. for twelve years, and am now able to work every day, thanks to Kootenay Cure, which I have pleasure in recommending to everyone suffering with Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble, and especially to railroad men, who are all more or less subject to disordered Kidneys.

Sworn to before J. W. SEYMOUR CORLEY, Notary Public.

HAMILTON, 30th Dec., 1896.

TWENTY YEARS OF LUMBAGO.

I, JAMES MUIR, of the City of Hamilton, Co. of Wentworth, residing 243 Emerald Street N., do solemnly declare that I am at present employed as night baggageman master Grand Trunk Station, Hamilton. I was troubled for over twenty years with Lumbago, and at times was so severely afflicted that I could not walk. Twice a year during the time the attacks were very intense, but the pain was constantly with me, and for about ten years I could not stand straight for a longer period than about fifteen minutes, when I would be compelled to lean over or stoop forward in order to relieve myself.

After using nine bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure I am free from Lumbago and consider myself completely cured. I told Mr. Ryckman that if I felt no pains for one year after taking his medicine, that I would give him a testimonial, and as the time expires this week, I came to him without solicitation to give this sworn declaration. I conscientiously consider Kootenay Cure one of the greatest and best remedies for back or kidney trouble ever used by mankind, and wish my case to become generally known, as I doctored with five different medical men and was told by some of them that they could do nothing for me; others said, "Go to bed and stay until I got better," but that would have been giving up all hope and confessing myself a hopeless invalid. Kootenay Cure was my salvation, and I believe it only right that medical men, universities and hospitals should use the remedy extensively.

Sworn to before WM. J. ROSS, Notary Public.

HAMILTON, 15th Dec., 1896.

CURE.

ITS EFFECTS SPREADING

Did You Ever Notice How Persistent Advertising Works?

It is a common mistake to suppose that the full effects of advertising are easily or quickly seen. It is a still greater error to condemn advertising because its results are not immediately apparent. It is not wise, in many cases, to expect rapid returns, and it is never sensible to believe that the drawing power of a good advertisement is dead. There never yet was a good advertisement written that did not have a lingering effect. Whatever prompt profits it brought there was certainly an aftermath of orders, growing fewer and fewer as the advertisement became older, no doubt, but still showing even the dwindling results of a fixed cause. There is more in an ad. than what is on the surface. The full effects are never in sight. The force of a really good advertisement goes deeper than many imagine. It sets people thinking, often before they are able to buy. The buying part may be and often is, done long after the ad. has been seen, but its influence has been at work "under the surface" all the time, and when the purchaser has the money he remembers the ad. that set him thinking, and acts accordingly.

The Campbells of Argyll began in 1190. Tallyrand dates from 1199, Bismarck from 1270, the Grosvenor family, the Dukes of Westminster, 1066; the Austrian House of Hapsburg goes back to 952, and the house of Bourbon to 864. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept in Mecca by the chief of the family.

Patch by patch is good housewifery, but patch upon patch is plain beggary.

The Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood. Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it sent free. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

CUBAN EGGS.

Served for Breakfast With Hot Toast They Are Delicious.

Cuban eggs make a breakfast dish not to be despised. For six persons use eight eggs, one teaspoonful of minced onion, four tablespoonfuls of sausage meat, half a teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook the sausage meat and onion together over a hot fire for five minutes. Beat the eggs well and add to them the salt and pepper. Draw the pan back to the cooler part of the range and add the beaten eggs. Stir until the eggs become thick and creamy, then pour into a warm dish and serve on thin slices of hot buttered toast.

Th Birthday Stones

Garnet—True friendship and fidelity; January.

Amethyst—Freedom from passion and care; February.

Bloodstone—Firmness and bravery; March.

Diamond—Innocence; April.

Emerald—Love and happiness; May.

Agate—Health, wealth and long life; June.

Ruby—Success in love; July.

Sardonyx — Conjugal felicity; August.

Sapphire—Said to cure diseases of the mind; September

Opal—Hope; October.

Topaz—Gives true friends and lovers; November.

Turquois—Success; December.

The first great fire in an American city occurred in Boston, August 8th, 1697. By this conflagration fifty buildings were destroyed, the loss amounting to over $200,000.

ISSUE NO 5 1897.

"HERE IT IS"

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA.

Delicious. - Pure. - Economical.

Sold in Sealed Lead Packets Only.

By Grocers Only

Sold at 25, 40, 50 and 60 cents per lb.

CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION. K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to CURE this trouble or money refunded. Free Samples. K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., & 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

NEW CROP . . SEEDS

We mail free our new SEED CATALOGUE for 1897, beautifully illustrated, and containing a full description of the best introductions in

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

with complete details of the farmer's requirements in FIELD ROOTS, CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, FODDER AND ENSILAGE CORN. Write for a copy t

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE

The important announcement is made this morning of the amalgamation of the business of the Provincial Provident Institution of St. Thomas with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, whose manager for Ontario is Mr. W. J. McMurtry, of Toronto. These are the two largest natural premium life institutions in Canada. Their aggregate business in the Dominion amounts to $36,000,000. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life, which is the largest natural premium company in the world, has for years done a large business in Canada, and has paid here in death claims over $1,250,000. It is duly registered under the Dominion Act and has a deposit in Government bonds with the Insurance Department amounting to $108,000. By this change the members of the Provincial Provident become members of an institution with one hundred and ten thousand members and over $31,000,000 of insurance; an institution that has nearly $6,000,000 assets and an equal annual income, and which has paid out $27,000,000 in death claims. It is hardly possible that they will fail to appreciate the advantages of this change in the increased security which is thus placed behind their insurance.

HOME STUDY. Success in Business Life is within the reach of all who take a thorough Business College course at Home, by Mail. It will pay to investigate. Cat. free. Trial lesson 10c. BRYANT & STRATTON, 56 College Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

PREPARED FOR THE SITUATIONS THAT AWAIT YOU NEXT FALL

Central Business College

STRATFORD, ONT

A large, elegantly equipped commercial school. NONE BETTER IN CANADA. Students may enter at any time. Write for catalogue. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

LORD'S PRAYER and ten commandments illustrated, twelve colors and gold, size 16x22, printed on heavy plate paper. A beautiful and artistic picture. Retail price 30c, agents make 100 per cent. profit. Write for particulars to day The Queen Silverware Co., Montreal, Quebec

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT GROW

SAVES TIME AND MONEY

The leading Catalogue in Canada

Yours for the asking—write for it.

Tells about Best and Rarest seeds known

Seeds by Mail—safe arrival guaranteed

THE Steele, Briggs Seed Co. LTD

LEADING MERCHANTS SELL THEM Toronto, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

RUPTURE Best Trusses made by [illegible] 352 Queen St. W. Toronto Books Free

OUR BETTER HALVES.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

My Sweathearts

My first was young and very fair,
With bright blue eyes and yellow hair;
A surplice white in church he wore;
I loved him for a month or more.

My second, he was gaunt and thin,
All round the hemispheres he'd been;
He'd shot at lions, killed a bear;
I loved him for about a year.

My third had flowing coal-black locks
(I wore then green and yellow frocks).
He played and sang my heart away;
I loved him one year and a day.

My fourth was handsome, but so poor!
That only made me love him more;
I wept, and sighed, but had to part,
It almost, almost broke my heart.

My fifth was—well, I cannot say
What he was like; but one fine day
I swore to love him all my life,
And now he calls me "Little Wife."

My sixth? My sixth is very small,
He hardly seems a man at all;
But, oh, I could not bear to part,
With either fifth or sixth sweetheart.

ABOUT BAD COOKING.

A Poorly Cooked Meal is Considered Sufficient Cause for Divorce.

"The Arab tribes count bad cooking on the part of a wife a sufficient cause for divorce," said Mrs. Howe in her lecture yesterday at the Woman's Exchange, says the New York Tribune. Her subject was "The Way to a Man's Heart," "and the modern civilized American mate," continued Mrs. Howe "is not so different from the Arab. His principal objection to the higher education of women was that it would interfere with his meals, and it was only when he found that studying and cooking could go on together that his agitation could be calmed.

"The union is made possible," she continued, "by modern improvements prepared foods, improved cooking utensils, etc., most of which were the invention of men—and to this should be added the fact that men are now satisfied with less food than formerly. Altogether, although there is still much to be desired, the inner man of our lords and masters is better cared for than it has ever been before and if we could go back to the good old times the men would be the first to complain."

In proof of her proposition Mrs. Howe gave some specimens from medieval cook books and they were amply sufficient for the purpose.

Chocolate was ground, boiled in milk and served as soup, with sausages, in those days, and tea leaves were eaten with butter, salt and pepper, like greens. A recipe for cooking pigs called for dates, currants, almonds, figs, cheese, wine vinegar, spices, sandalwood and saffron, and none of them condescended to mention proportions.

In conclusion, the lecturer said: "There was some excuse for our grandmothers, who were absorbed in drudgery and had no mental culture, in committing such culinary crimes, but there is none for us, and if we neglect the science of nutrition on which the health and happiness of our families depend we are not fit to enter the professions that have hitherto been monopolized by men. 'Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are,' says an old proverb. It is true in the main, and it is of the highest importance that she who controls the food supplies should understand the value of the different foods."

For the Street

Street gown of sand-colored cloth, handsomely ornamented with applique passementerie upon the skirt and on the figaro. Square epaulettes arranged in tabs. Collar and belt of red velvet. Plaiting of mousseline de soie with narrow velvet in front. Amazone hat of black silk with band of red velvet and black aigrettes. Material required: cloth, 44 inches wide, 8 yards; velvet (bias), 22 inches wide, 1 yard; mousseline de soie, 45 inches wide, 1-2 yard.—Toilettes.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR BOY.

His Room Should be Cosy, Cheerful and Homelike.

It is quite as desirable and necessary that a boy should have a chance to cultivate his individuality in his own room as that his sister should enjoy that opportunity. Too often he finds no means of doing so, and spends his time outside the walls of home. Give your boy a cheery room, not too fine for use; let his country flag be the centre of decorations. Be sure to have pictures of some of the world's greatest heroes, even if they are but woodcuts, tacked upon the wall—they will give him inspiration—and a Madonna to lead his thoughts heavenward. Place some shelves for his favorite books and be sure to have a closet, curtained corner shelf or cupboard where he may keep his boyish treasures. Train him to love and appreciate a pleasant room by early giving him one and teaching him to keep it trim and snug. Moreover, let him feel free to rtake a friend into it, as his "castle hall."

A boy's room that we looked into recently was so dainty, so like a guest-room that we marvelled until the fact was recalled that this boy never was allowed to take his playmates into the house. A neighboring barn was his favorite haunt, where smoking and other objectionable pursuits were indulged in that would have shocked his careful mother. By all means encourage your boy to enjoy his home and his own room. Teach him to choose for his friends those who are worthy to enter the charmed home circle.

Pretty Home Gown.

At home gown of almond-green cloth, trimmed handsomely with white lace; figaro jacket of pink velvet, embroidered with silk to match; belt of black satin. Material required: cloth, 54 inches wide, 7 yards; velvet, 24 inches wide, 1-2 yard; satin (bias), 24 inches wide, 3-8 yard; lace, 5 inches wide, 1 1-2 yards.—Toilettes.

Spinsters Should Not

Tell mothers how to bring up children.

Cultivate a fondness for cats until the children are all gone.

Drink much tea. It increases the impression of spinsterhood.

Revile men. Unkind persons will recall the fable of the sour grapes.

Grow dowdy. It is unnecessary to proclaim one's loneliness by one's clothes.

Collect statistics of unhappy marriages. There are those who will say they do it to console themselves.

Despair of being the centre of some circle and the prop of some lives as long as there are other lonely or friendless people alive.

The Way to Dress the Hair With the Curls in the Back.

To Clean Black Dress Goods.

Everyone has or wants a black gown nowadays, and such goods as serge, cheviot, cashmere, Henrietta, etc., are easily cleaned. First remove the grease spots with naphtha, and remember that the fluid is very explosive when exposed to either light or fire. Make a lather of warm soapsuds, using a good, not strong, soap, and a teaspoonful of borax to every two quarts of water. Into this dip the goods up and down and wash between the hands; then wring gently and pat partly dry; hang in the shade, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side with a moderately warm iron. Always rinse once in lukewarm water and iron until the material is perfectly dry. Never rub a fabric that is being renovated on the washboard, nor wring it tightly, and in using naphtha remember that it roughens the hands, and that after using it, it is well to put vaseline upon them and to wear old gloves. Wash alpaca in the same manner as cashmere, adding a little gum-arabic to the rinsing water. If the black goods are of a rusty color restore them by sponging with ammonia and alcohol. Always use a piece of the same material or one near to it to sponge with.

BREATH RIGHT.

Hints on How Women Should Develop Lung Capacity.

It has been discovered that the double chin can be banished by correct breathing. The woman with a short neck must hold her head high, even stretching her neck until conscious of the tension of the cords. She should also practice dropping her head and letting it roll listlessly about. This will give a graceful poise of the head, and the exercise of muscles will help consume the extra amount of fat.

Lung exercises in breathing are the best cure for excessive stoutness. The best time for this is before dressing in the morning and after undressing at night. Five or ten minutes exercise every day will reduce the flesh in a wonderfully short time. Stand erect, with the head and chin well up, and rise upon the toes at each inspiration, holding the breath a moment, then expelling it forcibly and completely, coming down upon the heels at the same time.

Another good breathing exercise is to draw in a full, deep breath. Retain the breath while counting fifteen and then slowly expel it. Sometimes stout women move the arms gracefully, but the body has an utter lack of liberty and free motion or suppleness. Drawing her corsets tighter never did make a stout woman less stout in appearance. The first care is not to lace too tightly; the second is to banish all ideas of being stout from your mind, and let the muscles have as free play as possible.

All women can learn to use their bodies gracefully, even if there is a predisposition to stoutness. Stout women are acknowledged to be the lightest dancers, and there is no reason why they should not be graceful in pose and motion. If a woman draws her breath freely from the bottom of her lungs she diminishes the effect of her size immediately by doing away with that ready-to-burst look that is generally associated with stoutness. That is the look that must be avoided, even if the waist measures an inch or so more and the bust and shoulders gain a little.

Ermine Trimmed Skating Costume.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Every marriage is a disappointment to somebody.

Men love too often and women love too much.

Troubles never come singly. It takes two to get married.

A woman never loves more than once; if you don't believe it, ask her.

Every woman has a reason for marrying, but she usually keeps it to herself.

The bride is often inclined to laugh at the old maid. The old maid's laugh comes later.

Most unmarried women are sure they would be delighted to have their husbands smoke in the parlor.

Don't marry as long as you have any illusions about marriage. When you haven't any, you won't want to marry.

Among the Wits.

The teacher (to girls' high school class)—Now, what's the past tense of love? The class (in chorus)—Divorces!

Madeline—How could you have parted with that dear little poodle? Dorothea (reprovingly)—I've got my husband now, dear, you know!

Bildad—What do you think of my wife? Ichabod—I think she's a poem—yes, sir; a poem. Bildad—Um! a magazine poet. I can't understand her.

"Why do you think so much more of your father than you did before you were married?" "Because I had never lived with any other man up to that time."

"Josephine is dreadfully vexed with her husband." "What has he done?" "She gave him gold suspender buckles at Christmas, and now he won't keep his coat on at dinner."

She—How silly these jokes are about a man's wife abusing him because he accidentally sits on her hat. I couldn't do such a thing. He—No? She—No dear; I haven't the hat.

Professor—Say, Anna, couldn't we just as well postpone our silver wedding and celebrate it at the same time as the golden wedding? I don't like to be interrupted in my work so often.

"Did we win?" repeated the quarter-back of the North End Shopping Club. "Did we win? Say! The buying was almost all done in their territory." And she smiled a gladsome smile while the doctors set a few of her ribs.

A Floral Love Tale.

1. The maiden's name and color of her hair—Marigold.
2. An adjective that suited her, and her brother's name—Sweet William.
3. His favorite sport in winter—Snowball.
4. His favorite musical instrument—Trumpet.
5. The hour he awakened his father playing on it—Four o'clock.
6. What his father gave him in punishment for it—Golden rod.
7. What this made the boy do—Hop.
8. The name of his sister's young man and what he wrote it with—Jonquil.
9. What candies did he bring Mary?—Buttercups.
10. What he, being single, often lost—Bachelor's button.
11. What did he do when he popped the question one fall day—Aster.
12. What ghastly trophy did he offer her?—Bleeding heart.
13. What did she say to him as he knelt before her?—Johnny jump up.
14. What flowers did she give him?—Tulips.
15. To whom did she refer him?—Poppy.
16. What minister married them?—Jack in the pulpit.
17.—What did John say on leaving her one day?—Forget me not.
18. What was she during his abscence?—Mourning bride.
19. What fragrant letters did he send her?—Sweet peas.
20. What shall we say of them in conclusion?—Live forever.

GOSSIP OF STAGE LAND.

Writing up the Wardrobes of Foreign Actresses.

MISS ROSELLE KNOTT'S SUCCESS.

Fighting the High Hat Nuisance in a Brooklyn Theatre—Shrewd Chinese Theatre Managers in Boston—A Hamilton Actor Receives a Novel Communication.

Last week's Standard, a leading dramatic weekly, of New York city, contains a page of illustrations of Miss Roselle Knott, of Hamilton, as she appears in street and stage costumes. Miss Roselle Knott is leading lady in "The Cherry Pickers," which has been running at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, all season, under Manager Pitou's direction. The New York dailies continually have such flattering notices of Miss Knott's work as this: "The Cherry Pickers," the latest production of the able pen of Joseph Arthur, remains in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, making one of the longest stays of any play ever put on in this house. The business throughout the engagement has been tremendously large. However good the material of the play, it owes its success largely to the conscientious work of Miss Knott, the leading lady.

"The Cherry Pickers" will play at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, next week.

The Chinese theatre managers have found a way to get around the Boston Sunday law, and this is the notice posted outside the theatre on Beach street:

A SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on Sunday Night.
This being of a religious nature,
no Americans will be admitted; only Chinamen and
their families.

While in New Orleans recently, John Griffith, the actor, received the following interesting communication:

New Orleans, Jan. 3.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that William Jiles can do the following performance: Walk on fire in his bare feet, walk on the tight-rope, also act on the tropize, and a stone-breaker also, he can play that act which is called Ghost in a pawned shop and he is good tumbler, now I think this colored boy is the best in the country in his performance and he is honest in all his doing's therefore I recommend him to anybody, answer at once if I am suterbull.

The following from an article in the New York Dramatic Mirror is interesting, if nothing else: Will you tell me why it is that when foreign actresses, notorious only for their amatory escapades on the other side of the water, arrive on our shores there are tugs down the bay and reporters six deep waiting for their coming, while the American actress, who succeeds by sheer cleverness or by genius, is never treated to more than a paragraph? I suppose it's the Sunday papers. Those awful sheets, with their monstrosities in drawing and their clots of color, are making a specialty now of actresses with diamonds and without—well other things. Everything about her goes. Her legs and her lingerie become far more familiar to the rising generation through frequent photographic reproductions than the ten commandments ever will. A certain little woman who writes for one of these sheets comes to our house sometimes to do the teas and things that mamma gives. She is from the south and she came on here to New York with an idea that journalism was a noble profession for women and all that sort of thing. I can't help being interested in her, she's so shabby and so pale and so earnest about everything. She was dreadfully discouraged. She had suggested to her chief that morning that she would like to interview a certain senator who had declared in public session that a knowledge of the ten commandments should be the test as to the desirability of emigrants arriving on American shores.

She thought it was a unique idea that would interest all classes of people, but he sneered at it. "My dear girl," he said, "it seems to me that you will never catch on to the idea of what the crying need of the times really is!"

Then, she said, he tilted his hat further back on his head, put his feet on the desk and expectorated over her shoulder at a bust of Horace Greeley that happened to be on the wall.

"Now, I'll tell you what we want," he said, puffing the smoke from a bad cigar into her face: "Here's Madame Dottie Fewclothes up at the Hotel Hotstuff. She is reported to have five thousand dollars' worth of the very latest Paris underclothes. You hurry right up there with a photographer and get her to pose in some of the most fetching things she has, thus answering beyond all doubt the burning questions of the moment: 'Shall They Be Ruffled or Tucked?' There's a page in that! That's what the American public wants!"

Colonel Sinn, of the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, has hit upon a very effective plan to do away with the big hat evil in his theatre. Shortly before the curtain rises the ushers walk down to the front of the house, and then turn around, facing the audience, while the one in the centre aisle shouts "One, two, three." They all in concert call out, "Ladies, please take off your hats!" This little act is received with great applause, and instantly the arms of every woman whose hat is in view goes up, and the hats are removed. It is noticed that the women have received Colonel Sinn's plan with as much favor as the men, and he is congratulating himself upon his solution of the big hat problem.

Referring to the high hat problem the Spirit of the Times says: Economy seems to be the rule, this season, and the majority of women have only one hat for shopping, calling, promenading and the theatres. This one hat is divided into two kinds: the large hat, with big plumes and bows of ribbons that shut out the stage like a board fence, and the small hat, with high pompons or wiry aigrettes that shut out the stage like a paling fence. To sit behind either of them is to lose all chance of seeing a theatrical performance.

Some hair would come off with the hat. Some hair is dressed for the hat and could not be shown without the hat, upon the principle that the Baxter-street belle washed herself differently for a high-necked dress. There has never been any trouble at the theatres with ladies who have handsome hair or plenty of money; in the former case they are glad to take off their hats, and in the latter they wear special theatre bonnets. The trouble is with the large majority of women, who have so little hair that they are ashamed to show it in public, or so little money that they can afford only one hat. Let us pity while we blame them.

There was introduced at Hoyt's Theatre on Sunday evening another Herrmann. Adelaide Herrmann, the widow of the late Alexander Herrmann, invited a large assemblage to see what the new Herrmann could do. The magician was clever enough, but caused some amusement in the juggling of the English language, he being a Frenchman. Nothing new was introduced in the tricks shown, but Leon Herrmann showed ability, and that was the main point of the exhibition.

Evidently roof gardens in New York don't pay. Jack Hamilton's backers, Charles Hirsch & Co., failed last Wednesday. They were Mr. Hamilton's angels for his roof garden ventures, and they claim to have lost $10,000 on the season in spite of good weather and bad beer.—Dramatic Times.

Caroline Miskel Hoyt's gowns in "A Contented Woman" are said to have cost over $3,000.

FAST COLORS WERE THESE.

Egyptians Knew the Art of Making Dyes That Lasted for Years.

In antiquity besides indigo and purple few colors were employed, and these were obtained for the most part from the vegetable kingdom, but their purity was so great that they have kept well to our times, after having undergone for centuries the action of the air and the sun. The fact is very remarkable in the Egyptian tombs; the stone has been disintegrated by weathering, while the colors have been preserved. The color that we meet most frequently is a mixture of reddish brown oxide of iron (red hematite) and clay, known under the name of Pompeiian red. This color, which has resisted for 4,000 years the sun of Egypt and the action of the air, is equally proof against acids. The Egyptians reduced it by rubbing between stones under water to a degree of fineness that we cannot obtain nowadays by chemical precipitation. An equally precious yellow pigment, also much used, was formed of a natural oxide or iron mixed with much clay, chalk and water and browned by the action of the heat; this mixture gives orange. For this yellow color gold bronze or gold leaf was also employed. For blue they used a glass covered with copper minerals; this pigment was not less permanent than the preceding, even acids having very little effect upon it. Gypsum or plaster of paris furnished white and also formed the basis of pale colors when organic pigments were added to it, probably madder for red. The colors were always thinned and rendered adhesive by means of gums. It is interesting to know, as is proved by inscriptions, that the artists regarded their colors as imperishable.

A POWDERED SUGAR REMEDY

It Will Cure Hiccoughs Where Other Things Fail.

"Why don't you stop that hiccoughing?" asked a man of a friend who was convulsed with the annoying convulsions in th estret near the Astor House the other day.

"Stop them," gulped the other, "I—I—wish I could. Held my breath—fifteen minutes—drank nine swallows—water; nine times. Tried to—scare myself; made believe—lost my watch. No good. They won't go."

"Will you buy, if I cure them for you?" asked the first speaker, laughing at the frequent interruptions in his friend's description of his troubles. The other gasped an affirmative reply, and the two entered the rotunda.

"Give this man a heaping barspoonful of powdered sugar," said the friend to the barkeeper. The man did so. "Now, swallow it," continued the speaker to the victim of hiccoughs. The latter assayed to do so, and succeeded after some little effort, for it is not an easy matter to swallow a mouthful of powdered sugar. When he mastered it he looked inquiringly at his friend.

"Well, where are your hiccoughs now?" remarked the other with a smile.

"They seem to have gone," he replied, "but they'll come back again, I suppose, after a little while."

"If they do," said the friend, "it will be the first case I know of where powdered sugar has failed to give relief for hiccoughs. If one spoonful of sugar won't do it, two certainly will. So far as I know it's a positive remedy.—New York Herald.

Bradstreets on Trade.

There is no change in wholesale trade at Toronto, where demand is quiet. Orders are light at Montreal, rather below the average for the season. Absence of snow at the interior has had a depressing effect on lumbering. Halifax stocks of fish are lighter and the market is firmer, but general trade there is duller, and collections are slow. The St. John, N. B., lumber market has been higher recently than for a number of years. Labrador shore fishing has exceeded expectations. Many Canadian merchants expect a good spring trade to begin soon. There were 59 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada last week, against 65 the previous week, 74 in the week a year ago, and 64 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregated $20,697,000, against $22,967,000 the previous week, and as compared with $21,052,000 in the like week one year ago, and a total slightly larger two years ago.

In the best houses carpets are no longer planned to the room. A Persian rug or bordered carpet covers the centre, leaving bare all round about two feet of the oak flooring, in the French fashion.

Idleness must thank itself if it go barefoot.

'Tis in vain to kick after you have once put on fetters.

Mme. Carnot, mother of the late President Carnot, is dead.

HOME AND FIRESIDE.

Olive Oil.

Olive oil is now used in many ways at one time never thought of. Besides being more largely used medicinally, it enters into various processes of cooking much more extensively than it did. It is well known that good eggs fried in olive oil are much better flavored than when any other kind of fat has been used.

"Baltimore's Favorite Sin."

"Profanity is Baltimore's most popular sin," said Rev. Robert A. Tufft, rector of Holy Innocents' Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, in his sermon on Sunday. "You hear it in every direction. Profanity at the store, profanity on the street, profanity in the home. Americans are the profanest people in the world."

Butter for Consumptives.

Butter is highly recommended as a food for pulmonary and other invalids. Therefore, if butter is agreeable to the individual, and occasions no gastric or intestinal disorders, it would seem an important adjunct to the present dietetic treatment. Then, too, if it is an advantage in this condition, why not in others, where fats are indicated?

Thirteen on the Quarter.

For those who believe in the fatality of the number 13 the American quarter-dollar is about the most unlucky article they can carry on their person. On this coin are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll which the eagle holds in its claws, 13 feathers in its wing, 13 feathers in its tail; there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar."

Sweeping Day Suggestions.

When sweeping a room there is nothing better to aid you in collecting the dust than newspaper. Take a page of newspaper at a time, wet it in hot water and press it between the hands until it ceases to drip then tear it into pieces and throw them around over the carpet. Then sweep, and most of the dust will gather on the wet paper. On matting, if large pieces of wet paper are pushed ahead of the broom, they will take the light fluff that is likely to fly back and lodge.

Peril to Human Life in India.

India is a dangerous country to live in, as the following figures showing the deaths from wild beasts and snakes during one recent year will testify. In one twelvemonth snakes killed no less than 19,740 persons. Tigers killed 1,063 persons and 27,517 head of cattle; bears, 126 persons and 315 cattle; wolves, 177 persons and 4,087 cattle; hyenas, 17 persons and 2,748 cattle; while other wild beasts, such as jackals, buffaloes, boars, crocodiles, etc., were responsible for the deaths of 969 persons and 2,165 cattle.

What to do For it.

For facial neuralgia this is the very best plan to secure quick relief: Heat a freestone hot and roll it up in a cloth, wetting one side of it and turning about a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint on the wet surface. Lay the face against this and cover the whole head up warmly with flannel. It will give relieve in almost every instance. Or heat a basin of salt very hot, put it in a bag and apply to the face; there is something about the salt that seems to relieve the pain where simply the heat will not help it.

It Never Reached Them.

An amusing story is told about a worthy vicar of a rural parish who had waxed eloquent in the interest of foreign missions one Sunday, and was surprised on entering the village shop during the week to be greeted with marked coldness by the worthy dame who kept it. On seeking to know the cause, the good woman produced a half-crown from a drawer, and throwing it down before the vicar, exclaimed:

"I marked that half-crown and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back again in my shop. I knowed well them heathens never got the money."—Chips.

Picked Pickles.

A Newnham College girl speaks of a tight-rope performance as "an inebriated cordage entertainment."

The eye-glass, says a philosopher, is worn by the masher. The theory is that he can see quite as much with one eye as he can comprehend.

A man's ears are placed in such a way that he may catch the things that are said in front of him. A merciful Providence never intends that he should hear what is said behind his back.

Professor (seeing the sign "Freshly painted" over the zebra's cage in the zoological gardens)—How very strange I could have sworn that those stripes were natural.

Odd Insurance.

A curious form of life insurance is springing up in French manufacturing towns under the name of La Fourmi (the ant). The peculiarity is that the longer a man lives the less he becomes entitled to. The payment of $1 a month assures the payment of $1,000 to the heirs of a man dying before the age of 38, the payment diminishing proportionately to $510 at 51. The idea seems to be that if a man dies young his children are likely to be in want, but that when he is 50 they will be able to earn their own living.

Should Have Bought It.

A Highlander was sent to Glasgow to sell sheep. When he got there he saw a large crowd standing before the jail. He asked an old woman, "What's ado this morning?" She told him, "A man was to be hanged." "Dear me, what for?" She told him, "For stealing a coo." "What! for stealing a coo? Oh! the stupid blockhead—could he no' hae bocht the coo and never paid it, and no' been hanged for't? Hooch, ay."

A medical paper prints statistics showing that in eight of the largest southern cities the proportion of deaths from consumption among the colored races as compared with the total mortality, is more than 50 per cent. greater than that of the white population.

THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1897.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

To a disinterested party, the contortions of the political press are really amusing. One paper shows that its opponents are a people who have done many public acts that might have been better done or better if left undone. The opposing press to an extent admits this, and rakes up political history to show parallels or something worse, if possible, and so the war goes on. Neither section of the press is prepared to acknowledge the record of its party's legislation cannot be improved on, and no suggestions are offered as to how the necessary reforms might be made.

Now to sum up the matter what the public desire is the least expensive government that gives efficiency of service. It is not by turning one employee out of office and putting another in no more efficient than his predecessor and no less expensive, that reforms are to be made. The questions are:—

1 What red tape is there in the governments that may be abolished?

2 What offices are in existence whose functions may be just as efficiently discharged by some other necessary officer without largely increasing the cost of the latter?

3 What offices are there that are really ornamental and in reality created to provide berths for favorites?

4 How can our representation in every capacity be diminished without impairing efficiency?

5 What public expenditures are made, in whole or in part, to throw fat livings into the hands of favorites, that may be materially reduced or wholly abolished?

It appears to us that if the press of our country would diligently apply itself to the task of considering these and kindred questions, offering suggestions to its friends from time to time in the line of retrenchment, it would be doing the country an unqualified service.

Leaders are but human beings with conclusions as to government for the most part formed from what they read. If they are properly advised by the press their conclusions must be in the public interest. If then instead of bolstering this party or that party defending it in acts that are often indefensible, for cash returns it may bring, the returns in the end would be gratifying to the public and satisfactory to the advocates, if the press acted independently.

A great many people are at a loss to know the why and the wherefore of the tariff commission that is now making the rounds of the country. For years past the liberal party has been declaring for reciprocity in natural products and the abolition of every feature of protection calculated to enable manufacturers to charge higher than legitimate prices for their products—in fact all features of the tariff designed for other purposes than to meet revenue needs. Then why not go on and adopt such a tariff without further inquiry? We take it the leaders of that party at least, who now constitute the government, knew fully the past fifteen years the meaning of their speeches. Then why not act in concert with them now, without further ceremony? The people of Canada want a return to just such a tariff as will meet the absolute needs of the country, pruned to their lowest level, the rates ranging so that the richer classes will bear the greater portion of the burdens, and the sooner the government adopt it the better for all concerned.

The North West Territories are raising a rebellion against being annexed to Manitoba. Of course the contention that a larger territory could be governed at a relatively smaller cost, is absolutely true, but at the same time the territories should not be forced anywhere against the will of their people. They have long fought against provincial autonomy at home on the ground of economy, and it should not now be forced on them from abroad.

City Council.

A special meeting of the city council was held in the city treasurer's office on Monday evening last, to consider the tenders for scavenger contract. Present the mayor and Alds. Coldwell, McIlvride, Parrish, P. McKenzie, Fleming, Pilling and M. McKenzie.

MOTIONS.

Moved by Ald. Coldwell and seconded by McIlvride—That the rules be suspended and council go into a committee of the whole to consider the tenders for scavenger.

REPORTS.

To the Mayor and Council:

Gentlemen,—Your committee of the council to deal with the scavenging for 1897 beg leave to report as follows:

Communications and tenders from Wm. Duncan and James Earle were considered and filed.

Ald. Pilling—McIlvride—That the contract for scavenging for 1897 be let to Mr. Wm. Duncan at the rate of $200 per month, commencing from Feb. 1st. The cesspool at hospital not to be included. All clean ashes to be placed in at any point within the city limits as may be directed by chairman of Board of Works. Contract signed as last year with above limitations.

Coldwell—McIlvride—That the report be amended by recommending that the hospital authorities be requested to burn all refuse from hospital excepting what goes into cesspool.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAIRMAN.

From the city engineer as to the cost of erecting a new bridge at 1st street to replace the old one now in use. Estimates are given for additional spans in the bridge and would cost about $4,000.

Coldwell—Pilling—That the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans for new bridge at 1st street, with three spans, on same design as 18th street bridge and same width. Top of bridge on 1st st. to be 4 feet higher than 18th st. bridge, contractor to remove old bridge and buy material, except such portions the engineer may authorize to be used in new bridge. Present piers to remain.—Carried.

WILL HAVE TO DISGORGE.

This morning at the court house before Chief Justice Taylor, Christianson, charged with stealing jewelry and coins from Mr. Macdonald, of the X-10-U-8 saloon, was brought up and again remanded. Mr. Maclean appeared for the crown and stated that prisoner had sold some of the stolen articles, some diamonds, to William Ferguson, of Rat Portage, who had promised to return the same but failed to do so. If he does not do so steps will be taken to compel him. In the meantime the prisoner stands for a week, but if the diamonds are returned earlier he may be brought up and sentenced.

Pidrie Malheut was charged with rape, in December last, on a woman living in St. Francois Xavier; he was remanded until the assizes, as the crime is one which cannot be tried speedily. Mr. Maclean appeared for the crown and Mr. Haney for the prisoner, who will be admitted to bail on finding two sureties of $250 each.

FREE! FREE!

To Kidney Sufferers.

If you suffer from Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Diabetes, Bright's Disease or any ailment caused by improper action of the kidneys or urinary organs, this offer should attract you. Being convinced that no other remedy for kidney complaints equals Doan's Kidney Pills, as evidenced by undeniable testimony received every day in letters from sufferers who have escaped from the tortures of Lame Back, Kidney troubles and never ceasing pains by means of these wonderful pills, we do not hesitate to make this offer, for while we lose the box we give you, we make a friend that assists in the sale of many boxes.

ONE FULL BOX

of Doan's Kidney Pills will be given away free to every person suffering with kidney ailments at the undersigned address. First come, first served, and only this one chance offered. Remember this is not a sample box, but a regular full-sized box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which retails at fifty cents.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
TORONTO.

Remember, FREE DISTRIBUTION ONE DAY ONLY, at

FLEMING & SONS,

on Saturday, February 13th.

CLARK WALLACE TALKS.

Toronto, Jan. 22—The forty-second annual banquet of Cumberland Orange Lodge No. 626 was held last night. Clark Wallace was present and delivered a speech in which he referred to the recent Quebec mandement. He declared it was high time that the people of Canada should arise in their might and ask if they were free people of a free land or slaves of a despotic hierarchy. If this infringement of the people's rights is permitted, he said members of parliament from other parts of Canada would have to sit in parliament with fifty or more minions of the Church of Rome from Quebec and the effect of this would soon be felt in the land.

KEEWATIN FLOUR.

The flour manufactured by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has made for itself a world wide reputation. It is shipped eastward and across the Atlantic ocean to Europe, and westward across the Pacific to Japan, China and Australia, says the Rat Portage Miner.

Sir Roderick Cameron, of whom mention was made in a recent issue of the Miner, has informed us that his firm has contracted for all the flour manufactured over their regular trade. They were to get 100,000 barrels in the four months following December first last. Fifty cars each containing 200 barrels left Keewatin mill during December, and seventy-five cars are expected this month. Sir Roderick's firm, R. W. Cameron & Co., have offices in London, Eng., New York and Sidney, Australia. They are large shippers of merchandise, both by their own vessels and by others. They have contracted for all the available space for carrying flour on the Canadian Pacific railway steamships sailing to Australia to forward the flour contracted for with the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. This Australian market is a grand thing for the wheat growers of our western prairie. It gives them better prices, and keeps the flour mills running full capacity.

The Keewatin mill is being enlarged to make room for machinery to increase its capacity to 3,000 barrels of flour per day. The increase is made to meet the increased demand for Keewatin flour, which has actually girdled the globe, east and west shipments meeting in India.

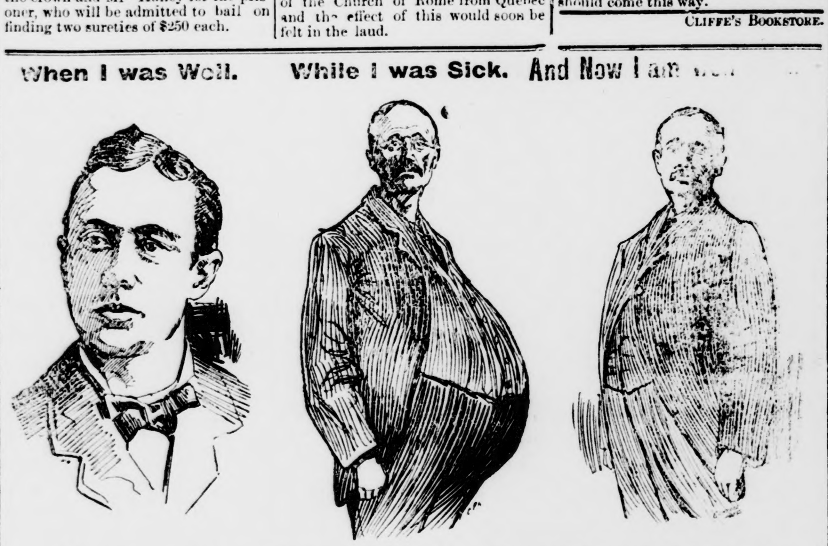
CLEARING SALE.

In order to improve the MAIL and keep it abreast of all competitors, we have decided to clear out the entire MAIL Book Store and give our entire attention to the paper.

We will sacrifice all lines of fancy goods, give a heavy discount on miscellaneous reading, stationery and blank books and a liberal discount to large purchasers os school books. We want to close all out this month if possible. Those who want bargains should come this way.

CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

When I was Well. While I was Sick. And Now I am ...



MR. MAXWELL JOHNSTON

One of the Best Known Printers in Canada,

Tells the story of his terrible sufferings, and gives an account of his rescue from the Jaws of Death.

Probably no one is better known to the printing trade of Canada than Maxwell Johnston, of Maxwelell Johnston & Co., 72 Bay street, Toronto. His many years of experience have acquainted him with almost every person in the entire trade. To many of his friends it has been known that he has suffered during very severe illness the past year, and in regard to the same Mr. Johnston writes the following letter:—

TORONTO, *Dec. 3, 1896.*

MESSRS. T. MILBURN & Co.:

DEAR SIRS,—For over ten months I suffered from dropsy, caused by kidney trouble which followed an attack of la grippe. The symptoms rapidly became serious and medical aid was called in. Among others who were consulted were Dr. Wallace, Dr. Norman Allen, Dr. Wear and Dr. Glass, all of this city, and I can truly state that they made every effort that medical skill could provide. Seven operations were performed within ten months, during which time I visited at different periods for the purpose of these operations the following hospitals, viz.: The Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital and Grace Hospital. Although all that could be done for me was faithfully and skillfully performed, I received only temporary relief, the operations only serving to remove the enormous quantities of water which constantly accumulated. As a matter of fact, 17 gallons of water were removed during the last two operations. After the last operation I was given up to die and was given only six to twelve days to live.

In addition to the best medical skill which money could procure, I used all kinds of patent medicines which promised relief, but without effect. All the family remedies suggested, such as Milkweed Tea, Pumpkin Seed Tea, Mullein Leaf Tea, Spanish Onion Tea, Sweet Nitre and Buchu, etc., were faithfully tried but gave not the slightest relief, so that I had lost all hope, when I was persuaded to try Doan's Kidney Pills, together with Laxa Liver Pills. To my surprise I received almost immediate relief. At this time I was unable to lie down and for three and a half months previously was forced to sleep in a chair. My waist measure was then 49 inches; it is now 33 inches since the wonderful cure made by these pills.

I consider myself perfectly cured and feel strong and well. My weight when I was attacked was 198 pounds. After the operations I was reduced to 130. I weigh now 160. By carefully watching the action of Doan's Pills and Laxa Liver Pills I am positive that to them alone is due the wonderful cure which has taken place in my case.

I am a printer by trade and have held positions in the offices of *The Globe, Mail,* Methodist Book Room, etc., as well as in Ohio and Detroit, Mich., and have been an employing printer since 1877.

Although it may seem incredible, every word I have stated is the truth, and I am prepared to back it by the evidence of hundreds of citizens and friends who knew me before I was sick and afterwards, while I was near death's door, and who now, to their surprise, see me restored to complete health by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, assisted by Laxa Liver Pills. I shall be glad to answer inquiries from sufferers from kidney or liver troubles at any time, and refer to the following gentlemen who have knowledge of the facts, and can verify every word I say. Many of these gentlemen knew me before my sickness, during my terrible sufferings, and since I was restored to health. My testimony is given voluntarily and without any consideration of any kind, either directly or indirectly. I give it solely for the benefit of my fellow beings who may be afflicted with Dropsy or Kidney troubles of any kind, viz.:—

R. J. Fleming, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.
E. F. Clarke, Esq., M.P., ex-Mayor.
Rev. H. C. Dixon, of Gillespie, Ansley & Dixon.
J. W. St. John, Esq., M.PP.
Patrick Boyle, Esq., of the Catholic Register.
Dr. Phillips.
J. B. Cook, Esq., photographer.
W. G. Murdock, Esq., barrister.
T. C. Robinette, Esq., barrister.
John McGregor, Esq., barrister.
Chas. McDonald, Esq., barrister.
M. J. Quinn, Esq., barrister, etc.
John Kent, Esq., of Gowans, Kent & Company.
Geo. Gwatkin, Esq., of Gwatkin & Son.
J. Gordon Mowat, Esq.
J. J. McCaffery, Esq.
R. G. McLean, Esq.
Chas. B. Doherty, Esq.
Wm. Verner, Esq.
John Stormont, Esq.
J. G. Ramsey, Esq.
Geo. Verral, Esq.
Ex-Ald. W. T. Stewart.
G. T. Pendrith, Esq.
John Imrie, Esq., of Imrie & Graham.
Wm. Hovenden, Esq.
Wm. Threlkeld, Esq.
W. S. Johnston, Esq.
J. J. Ryan, Esq.
Jas. E. Henderson, Esq., of Stott & Henderson.
Frederick Diver, Esq., Central Press Agency, Toronto.
Harry Brown, Esq., of Brown Bros. & Co., Toronto.
Nicholas Murphy, Esq., Q.C.
Thos. Parkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Powell & Parkinson.
John Brown, Esq., corner Simcoe and Adelaide streets.
S. T. Britten, Esq., of Britten & Bradshaw.
Chas. Field, Esq., Queen street east.
Wm. Hirst, Esq., corner Church and Shuter streets.
And hundreds of others.

Yours truly,
MAXWELL JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston appeared before Mr. C. Henderson, Commissioner in the High Court of Justice, and gave the following declaration as regards the absolute truth of the statements made in his letter:—

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

TO WIT:—In the matter of a letter to Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., dated 3rd December, 1896, I, Maxwell Johnston, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare that the statements contained in the above letter are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada evidence act, 1893. declared before me at Toronto, in the County of York, this 3rd day of December, 1896, by Chas. Henderson, a Commissioner in H. C. J. Courts.

(Signed),
MAXWELL JOHNSTON
of Maxwell Johnston & Co.,
72 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.

January 1897..... .....January 1897

AT NATION & SHEWAN'S.

January is no Longer the Quiet Month of Former Years.

Scores of wide-awake customers have learned to wait and appreciate the Annual Stock-taking Sale of this store.

.....Reliable Goods.....
At Positive Bargain Prices

are the attraction: it is an established fact that these great annual January sales present the best chances of the entire season, and for the remainder of this month you will find in every Department wonderful values.

The special lines offered are among the most desirable goods for this particular season of the year. The sharp weather is here—warmer clothing is wanted—heavier Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Fur Goods, comfortable Bedding, &c. We meet you with QUALITY, QUANTITY AND PRICE.

Read closely, the following list, which is only a foretaste of the bargains that await your demand.

Dress Goods.

Habit Twills, double-fold, regular prices 25c, sale price 17c
Amazon Serges, regular price 30c, now 22c
Tweed Effects, regular 35c for 26c, regular 50c for 36c, regular 60c for 45c, regular 75c for 54c, regular $1.00 for 73c
DRESS TRIMMINGS will be sold at a straight discount of 25 PER CENT.
BLOUSE SILKS, Fancy Brocade for evening wear; Shot Effects, &c, regular 35c for 28c, regular 50c for 38c, regular 60c for 45c, regular 75c for 55c, regular $1.00 for 78c.
10 PIECES FANCY JAPANESE BLOUSE SILKS, regular 40c and 45c for 25c
LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR, heavy warm Knitted Vests, 2 for 25c, regular 20c for 14c, regular 25c for 18c, regular 30c for 22c, regular 40c for 30c, regular 50c for 38c, regular 60c for 45c, regular 75c for 60c, regular $1.00 for 82c
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN HOSE, heavy warm Ribbed Hosiery —in all sizes—as follows: regular 20c for 15c, regular 25c for 18c, regular 30c for 21c, regular 40c for 28c, regular 50c for 35c
SPECIAL—10 dozen LADIES' WOOL HOSE, worth 25c, for 15c a pair
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLLEN GLOVES AND MITTS have all been laid out on the counter, to be cleared at the following prices: 20c for 14c, 25c for 18c, 30c for 20c, 40c for 29c, 50c for 35c
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL KID MITTS

Ladies' and Children's Cloth Jackets.

Among these goods you will find Jackets, desirable for spring and summer wear. Why not, buy now and get a bargain? Regular $3.00 for $1.90, regular $3 50 for $2.00, regular $5.00 for $3.20, regular $7.00 for $5.00, regular $9.00 for $6.70, regular $12.00 and $13.00 for $7.50

Fur Capes.

1 Greenland Seal, ¾ sweep, regular $35.00 for $18.00
1 Grey Lamb, regular price $25.00, for $17.50
1 best quality Sable, regular price $60.00, for $40.00
1 Alaska Sable—special make—regular price $85.00, for $59.00
1 extra-long, best quality Sable Cape, regular price $95.00, for $68.00

Fur Jackets.

1 Tasmania Coon, regular price $29.00, for $20.00
1 Grey Lamb $60.00, for $49.00
2 Astrachans, 36 inches, full skirts, large sleeves, regular $30.00, for $16.00
3 Astrachan, regular $40.0, for $29.50
Coon Jackets, regular $38.00, for $26.00
Best quality Select Skins, regular $42.00 and $45.00, for $31.00 and $33.00

Ladies' and Men's Fur Caps.

S. S. Seal Caps, regular $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00, your choice for $10.00
Persian Lamb, regular $8.50, for $6.50, regular $6.50 for $4.50
Otter Wedges, regular $14.00 and $16.00, your choice for $10.00

Men's Fur Coats.

$16.00 Wombat Coats for $12.50, $18.00 for $14.00, $23.00 for $17.00
$35.00 Coon Coats for $25.00
$44.00 and $45.00 Coon Coats for $35.50
Wallaby Coats, regular $20.00 for $13.50
Hyena Coats, tweed lined, leather stayed sleeves, regular $25.00 for $18

Men's and Boys' Suits

In this department we show a special lot of 200 Suits, that have been marked down to the following prices: regular $9.00 for $6.25, regular $11.00 for $8.25
150 pair Men's Tweed Pants reduced as follows: regular $1.50 for $1.10, $2.00 for $1.25, regular $2.25 and $2.50 for $1.75, regular $3.00 for $2.10 a pair

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular $7.50 for $5.45, regular $9.00 for $7.50, regular $12.00 for $9.00, regular $14.00 for $10.00
Pea Jackets, Leather and Corduroy Reversible Coats, regular $4.50 for $3.00, regular $5.50 for $4.00, regular $6.50 for $4.75, regular $8.50 for $6.75

Men's Top Shirts.

Regular 50c for 38c, regular 60c for 45c, regular 75c for 60c, regular 90c for 72c, regular $1.00 for 76c, regular $1.25 for 65
Men's Fine Wool Socks, 20c a pair; regular Merino for 25c; regular 40c heavy Ribbed for 24c; heavy Wool Socks, 10 pair for $1.00, regular 25c a pair for 18c

Gloves, Mitts, Braces, Ties, Neckscarfs. Handkerchiefs, at Special Sale Prices.

25 Per Cent. Discount on Men's and Boys' Underwear!

Blankets, Comforters, Lace and Chenille Curtains, Towels, Towelling, Table Linens, at special prices.

Come or send while the assortment is good. Don't forget that you can order by mail and receive as prompt attention as if you were here.

Nation & Shewan,

Brandon's GREAT CASH STORE.

BRANDON'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRY GOODS and CLOTHING HOUSE

A C. FRASER & CO.

Commencing on Friday morning and continuing till the last business day of January we will ofler some or the Greatest Bargains, in the following lines, that have ever been offered in Western Manitoba—

Fur Overcoats. Ladies' Fur Coats. Ladies' Ulsters. Childrens' Ulsters

Men's Suits marked to sell at $10 00, Reduced to $5 50
Men's Suits marked to sell at $12 00, Reduced to $6 50
Men's $15 00 Suits Reduced to $10 00
Men's heavy $1 50 and $1 75 Vests—all go at 95c. each
Socks worth 15c. a pair—10 pairs for $1 00

Cottonade Overalls worth $1 00 a pr. reduced to 50c. a pr.
$5 00 Tweed Suits selling at $2 95 a Suit.

Mantle Cloth worth $1 25 per yd, Reduced to 80c.
of Mantle Cloth worth $2 50 per yd Reduced to $1 70
of the best 10c. Flannelette, Reduced to 6½c. per yd
Crash Towelling Reduced to 5c. per yd.

12 Men's Frieze Overcoats, the very best $10 00 Lines, Reduced to $6 50
20 English Cheviot and Beaver Cloth Overcoats worth $12 00, Reduced to $7 00
8 Only $18 00 and $20 00 Fur Overcoats, the best Wombats, $12 50 and $15 00
12 Coon Coats worth $35 00 and $40 00—Your choice for $26 50

12 only Russian Otter Caps worth $10 00 now $5 00
Black Persian Lamb Caps worth $5 00 Reduced to $2 95
Black Coney Fur Caps $1 25 Each
Men's Sealette Caps worth $1 50 now 95c.

GLOVES AND MITTS.
$1 25 a pr. Mitts reduced to 90c.
$1 00 a pr. Mitts reduced to 50c.
$2 00 Twill Gloves, $1 00 a pr.
$1 00 a pr. Gloves, 65c.

Ladies' Coon Jackets worth $37 50, Reduced to $28 00
Ladies $15 00 Frieze Ulsters, extra long, double detached Capes, $10 50
Children's Ulsters and Ladies' Short Jackets at less than wholesale prices

Clearing Sale prices on all Remnants—Odd Lines of all kinds—Extensive alterations and changes that will take place in a short time compell us to reduce our stock.

......Brandon's Most Popular Dry Goods and Clothing House......

A. C. FRASER & CO.

Provincial and Territorial.

...honeymoon was that enjoyed ... Patchard, jr., of Bresaylor, ... Battleford Herald. He was ... on Christmas day to Annie, ... Harry Sayers, of Bresay- ... on New Year's day she died.

His worship Mayor McCreary has ... to the municipal adminis- ... committee of the Reform club, ... York, copies of Winnipeg's mun- ... reports which will be used in ... compilation of an extensive li- ... which will be devoted to all ... problems and their solu- ...—Free Press.

... English, of the Calgary police, ... acquaintances in the city, ... arrived here last evening with ... George Colby, sentenced to ... five years in the penitentiary ... cattle stealing. The prisoner was ... in the provincial jail for the ... and will be taken out to Stony Mountain to-day.—Free Press.

THE BLACK DEATH.

London, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Hamburg says that ... steamer Pirrie, from Bombay, has arrived there with her mate dead, and ... of her crew sick. It is suspect- ... that the sickness aboard of her is ... plague, and the vessel has been ... in quarantine.

Calcutta, Jan. 20.—There has been ... enormous increase in the number ... relief works in Bengal during the ... week, and many people in search ... employment are flocking to the ... works from the central native ...

London, Jan. 21.—A dipatch from ... to the Daily Mail says that a ... plague has appeared in the ... quarters on the grounds of ... Government house. All of the ... houses there were immed- ... burned. It is stated that Dr. ... has discovered a plague ...

INDIAN TO BE HANGED.

... N. W. T., Jan. 20.—The ... trial is proceeding. Evidence ... prosecution is very complete. ... was in the witness box for ... and made a sworn statement ... was flatly contradicted by sever- ... witnesses. He said: "Four days ... I ran away from the reserve, I ... my camp in a thick bush on ... river. I heard a shot. I ran out ... and heard about 200 shots, ... going all round me. I did ... I ran into the bush and ... I did not steal two police ... I did not go into Le Grandeur's ... The day Wilde was shot I saw ... about 400 yards from me. ... shouted, "We have got you ... I said, "You will only get my ... They fired at me several times. ... policeman rode up close behind ... I was riding easy, and if he want- ... could have taken me. He fired ... at me with the revolver. ... shot went through my ... I fired at him and saw him ... off his horse. I turned back ... his horse and saw him try to ... point his gun at me. I shot ..."

... retired at 2:30 p.m. and re- ... verdict, guilty of murder. ... was brought up for sentence ... and was condemned to be ... on the 16th of March.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

That True Honesty and True Philanthrophy Still Exist.

... man, who is weak, nervous ... debilitated, or who is suffering ... any of the various troubles re- ... from youthful folly, excesses or ... will take heart and write to ... I will send him confidentially and ... charge the plan by which I was ... restored to perfect health ... manhood, after years of suffering ... Nervous Debility, Loss of Vigor ... Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell, and therefore ... no money, but as I know through ... own experience how to sympath- ... with such sufferers, I am glad to be ... to assist any fellow-beings to a ... I am well aware of the preva ... of quackery, for I myself was de ... and imposed upon until I near- ... lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice ... that I am now perfectly well ... once more and am desirous ... to make this certain means ... known to all. If you will ... you can rely upon being ... and the proud satisfaction of ... been of great service to one in ... will be sufficient reward for my ... Absolute secrecy assured. ... silver to cover postage and ad- ... Mr. Geo. G. Strong, North Rock- ... Mich. 1 yr.

FARMERS'

Head Quarters FOR HORSES AND HARNESS

Fifty Head to arrive 1st Feb. which will be sold at—ROCK BOTTOM—prices.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables;
Open 6 days in the week.

Trotter & Trotter

SIXTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

TELEPHONE 144.

H. McKAY
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE

☞ JUST SOUTH OF AND CLOSE TO NEW C.P.R. DEPOT..................

☞ TENTH STREET, BETWEEN ROSSER AND PACIFIC AVENUES...

GOOD HORSES AND RIGS AT SHORTEST NOTICE. DRIVERS FURNISHED WHEN REQUIRED.....

BRANDON. - MAN.

September 6,576 Bottles. *Sworn* 18265 BOTTLES IN TWO MONTHS.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Total Sales for Month of September 6,576 Bottles, and October 11,689, and Published Hereunder is the Affimation of it:

Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, County of York. To Wit: In the matter of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

I, Burton Morris, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare that (1) I am shipper for the firm of Edmanson, Bates & Co., proprietors of Dr. Chase's family medicines, and am familiar with the quantity of goods sold and shipped by said firm. (2) During the months of September and October respectively there were sold in the Dominion of Canada 6,576 and 11,689 bottles of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

(Signed) BURTON MORRIS.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of November, 1896. J. H. DENTON, a Commissioner, etc.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY:

ASTHMA FOR YEARS.

"I have suffered very severely from asthma for over twenty-five years," says R. G. Moore, of Hamilton. "If I ventured away from home the change of air would bring on such bad attacks that I was afraid I would suffocate at times. A short time ago I found it necessary to go to Paris, Ontario, on business. On the way my old enemy attacked me with great severity. As soon as I got to Paris I went to Armitage's drug store and bought a bottle. It relieved my Asthma, and although I have been away from home several times since, I experienced no more trouble. I regard my quarter as well spent, and intend to send some more after it."

A PREVENTATIVE OF COLDS.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from severe colds for a long time," says Miss Hattie Delaney, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "Usually at this season of the year I did not know what it was to be free from them. Nothing did me much good until I got a bottle of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine. It not only cured my cold, but I have not had another since. I ascribe the credit wholly to Dr. Chase."

A BANKER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I tried a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson, of the Standard Bank, now of 11 Melbourne avenue, Toronto. "It proved very effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

A CROUPY COUGH.

"My little boy had a bad croupy cough," says Mrs. Smith, of 256 Bathurst street, Toronto. "My neighbor, Mrs. Hopkins, recommended me to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. I did so, and the first dose did him good. One bottle completely cured the cold. It is surprising the popularity of Chase's Syrup. It appears to me it can now be found in every house."

PROVED MOST EFFECTIVE.

"I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for severe throat trouble," writes Mrs. Hopkins, of 254 Bathurst street, Toronto. "It proved most effective. I regard it as one of the best household remedies there is. It is easy and pleasant to take and drives out the cold with surprising celerity."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine soothes and heals the affected parts, relieves the over-charged membrane, relieves congestion of the air passages; arrests the progress of fever and inflammation. It is prepared from the finest demulcents and expectorants from the prescriptions of Dr. Chase, and is specially effective in Croup.

CHILDREN JUST LOVE IT. At All Druggists **25 CEN**

☞ IF YOU WANT SOMETHING
☞ GOOD TRY A PACKAGE OF

Blue Ribbon Tea.

☞ STRONG, FRAGRANT AND
☞ DELICIOUS — —

Packed expressly for

A. M. PERCIVAL, Grocer

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

DAVIDSON

"THE TAILOR'S"

IS THE SPOT for your winter suit or overcoat. Our eight years experience in Brandon here have given us a knowledge of the Peoples' wants. We also keep a Hand busy in Fur Repairing.

All kinds of Repairing and Pressing done under our personal care. Prices reasonable and work in every way up to date.

Davidson,

TAILOR.

Haplont Block.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A ....Photograph

taken in that beautiful Carnival Suit or Ball Dress for a Souvenir. Call and inspect our work and we will quote you prices that WILL PLEASE YOU.

W. D. CLEMENT, McKinnon block, cor. 8th st. and Rosser.

The Mail $1 a year

FERRY'S

There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when Ferry's Seeds were more essential. They are always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

SEEDS

MILLINERY NOTICE.

For the next two weeks we will sell all our Trimmed Hats, Felt Sailors, Walking Hats and Tams at and below cost. Also a large assortment of Stamped Goods and Wools. We will be pleased to have you call.

THE "GEM" MILLINERY STORE.

Opposite Flemming Block. Rosser Avenue.

JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED

is what you will get every time in our Prescription Department. We strive to deserve your utmost confidence as to SKILL, PURE DRUGS, and FAIR PRICES. Bring your Family Receipts as well as your Doctor's Prescriptions, they will require equal care.

N. J. HALPIN

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. BRANDON.

BRANDON • ROLLER • MILLS.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

With a capacity of over 300 barrels per day are now in complete running order and fully equipped for the best manufacture of all grades of Flour, Oatmeal, Granulated Foods and Pearled Barley. The brands of Flour now manufactured and what will be delivered to all parts of the city from the mill or through any of the city dealers, are:

☞ SNOW DRIFT, ☜ or Fancy Patent, one of the best Pastry Flours in the market, and is the highest grade manufactured.

☞ LILY, ☜ or Family Patent—this is a Flour that we can recommend for general family use, and will be found to give the highest satisfaction.

☞ BAKERS' PRIDE, ☜ The highest grade of Strong Bakers' manufactured, and its qualities are superior to anything of the kind ever before placed on the market.

☞ X X X X. ☜ This is a grade somewhat lower than the above, and for the manufacture of which is used only the best quality of wheat. It is used in manufacture of Brown Bread and is an excellent food for all purposes.

Our facilities for manufacturing the following are of a superior order and they are always in stock at low prices.

Rolled Oats, Granulated Oatmeal, Sandard Oatmeal, Rolled Wheat,

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Market Prices for Best Brands.

CHOPPING AND GRISTING

done every day. Chopping 8 cents per hundred, and Gristing 15 cents per bushel for which we give the best grade of Lily Patent. Satisfaction assured all patrons.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The Cream of the News of Seven Days.

CANADIAN.

Ottawa is to have a new $100,000 opera house.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P. for Waterford, lectured at Ottawa.

The Business College building at Belleville was destroyed by fire.

The Dickson Company's new flour mills at Peterboro were burned. The loss is $40,000.

Judge Bain has denied the application to extend the time for the trial of the Marquette election petition.

The Bank of Montreal has subscribed $5,000, and the Molsons Bank $1,500, to the Montreal Star Indian relief fund.

Strong evidence was introduced at the Dorchester, N. B., murder trial to prove an alibi for the prisoner Sullivan.

The Dominion Government has decided to take charge of about fifteen creameries in the Northwest Territories.

Patrons of North Ontario met at Cannington and confirmed the nomination of Mr. Duncan Graham for the Commons.

Mr. McPhail, the defeated candidate, has entered a protest against the election of Mr. T. O. Davis in Saskatchewan.

At Halifax Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Wm. Paterson were entertained at dinner by Lieut.-Governor Daly.

The Canadians who had been detained at Ellis Island since their arrival from Brazil were sent back to Canada on Saturday evening.

All the Manitoba land companies report increased inquiry for farm lands. Many of the correspondents live in the northern and western States.

Mr. Laurier has cabled, in reply to an invitation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that he would not likely visit England for some time.

John E. Sullivan, the prisoner at Dorchester, N. B., charged with the butcher murders, was placed on the stand and gave evidece in his own behalf.

The Dominion Government has opened a fund for the famine sufferers in India, and the Governor-General has consented to receive subscriptions.

The annual meeting of the South Huron Reform Association, as constituted for Provincial purposes, will be held at Hensall on Saturday, February 6th.

Among the passengers by the steamer Vancouver, at Halifax, from Liverpool, were Hon. A. G. Jones and Mr. Sandford Fleming, Canadian delegates to the Pacific Cable Conference.

An investigation was commenced at Dunnville by Mr. S. W. McMichael, Chief Inspector of Customs, into the charges of gross partisanship against Mr. John Moblo, sub-inspector of customs.

James McCaffrey, Milton street, Stratford, had the misfortune to swallow a small bone a few days ago, and an abscess has formed in his stomach. He now lies in a precarious condition, the doctors giving very little hope of his recovery.

John Busby and James Quinn were arrested in Guelph charged with being the authors of a number of incendiary fires there recently. Busby turned Queen's evidence at the preliminary trial, and gave evidence charging Quinn with at least one of the crimes.

A commission has been issued to Mr. Seager, of Goderich, to investigate the charges of active interference in party politics laid against Messrs. D. E. Munro, postmaster at Auburn; J. M. Roberts, postmaster at Dungannon; J. A. Dalton, mail clerk, London division; J. J. Austin, mail clerk, Stratford division; Wm. Campbell, postmaster at Goderich, and Lewis Elliot, Public Works Department, Goderich.

UNITED STATES.

Col. Robt. Ingersoll has given up the practice of law, and will devote his entire time to the lecture platform.

The Chicago police have under arrest Geo. F. Mcdonald and Edward Noyes, who some years ago helped to swindle the Bank of England out of a million pounds sterling.

Joseph Jones, colored, who claimed to have waited on George Washington at the home of his former owner, died at Ridgeway, Ont., at the age of 115. His widow is 105 years old.

A passenger train on the Pittsburg & Western Railway ran off Point Creek Bridge, near Shippenville, and dropped 50 feet into the stream. Three men were killed and not a passenger escaped without an injury of some sort.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburg, Cleveland and Canadian capitalists, has acquired 4,100 acres of coal territory in the Monongahela Valley. The price to be paid for the land will be $3,000,000. Mr. Carnegie and his Pittsburg partners will have 51 per cent. of the property.

A story published recently in a San Francisco paper to the effect that the island of St. John, in the South Sea, was inhabited solely by women, who were pining for husbands, has borne fruit in the incorporation of the United Brotherhood of the South Sea Islands. The capital stock is placed at $20,000, and already more than thirty men have subscribed.

Arthur Palmer, who shot his brother, mother and sister at Mamaroneck, N. Y., is still at large. Wednesday night George Palmer, a cousin of Arthur, created a sensation by threatening to shoot people. He entered the saloon of Mike Desseco, in Mamaroneck, about a mile from the Palmer homestead, and, flourishing a revolver, said that his cousin Arthur had made a poor job of it, and he would finish it up. Up to a late hour he had not been apprehended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone is devoting a portion of every day to another great work on the Olympian religion.

Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, has declined a request to contest a seat in the House of Commons.

Owing to the expected accouchement it will not be possible for the Duchess of York to visit Canada this year.

The London Lancet states on authority that the condition of the Queen does not give any anxiety to her medical advisers.

The court will return from Osborne to Windsor Castle on Feb. 10th. On March 9th Her Majesty will start for Cimiez, France.

Col. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in London, but he will not talk on the question of the coming parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid.

The Daily News' Rome correspondent asserts that active negotiations are on foot to arrange for an Anglo-Italian expedition against the dervishes.

In the House of Commons the Attorney-General, in reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, admitted that the sale of liquors within the precincts of the House was illegal.

When the question of the alleged over-taxing of Ireland comes up for discussion in the British Commons the Scotch members intend to suggest that the financial position of Scotland be included in the inquiry.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of relief works in Bengal during the past week, and many people in search of employment are flocking to the British works from the central native States.

The British steamer Salisbury, from Port Reath to Newport, has been in collision with an unknown steamer about four miles from Ilfracombe, Devonshire. The latter is supposed to have sunk, with a crew of about 20 men.

It is announced that the Duke of York will pay a visit to Ireland some time in May, and that Prince Albert of Flanders, nephew of King Leopold, and heir to the Belgian throne, will make a tour of the United States.

It is announced that the attempt by the Crown authorities to convict Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of conspiracy to cause dynamite explosions, which completely collapsed on Wednesday, entailed an expense upon the treasury of £20,000.

Vessels arriving at Queenstown report having experienced terrific weather on the Atlantic. The steamship Marva put in at London short of coal. She reports that the huge seas which swept over her compelled her to jettison her deck cargo of cotton.

Official correspondence published yesterday in London shows that the powers have agreed to Lord Salisbury's proposition to resort to coercive measures should the Sultan prove recalcitrant, and refuse to adopt the reforms unanimously recommended by the Ambassadors.

The Cambridge University prize for the best English essay has been awarded to a student named Radway. The subject of the essay is "The Munroe Doctrine," and the Cambridge examiners have declared that Mr. Radway's production is worthy of high praise.

A severe easterly gale is prevailing throughout Great Britain and northwestern Europe. Many casualties have occurred. A number of coasting vessels and fishing boats are missing, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. A brigantine has been driven upon a pier at Redcar and totally wrecked.

Those desirous of presentation at the drawing rooms of the coming season can rely upon five taking place—three at which the Princess of Wales will act for the Queen, and two which will be held by the Queen herself in May and early June. The rule is to be strictly enforced that no more than 200 presentations are to be permitted at each drawing room.

Cecil Rhodes, who arrived in London on Saturday from South Africa in connection with the Parliamentary investigation that is to be made into the Jameson raid in the Transvaal, to-day visited Dr. Jameson, whom he had not seen since before the invasion of the Transvaal took place. He found that there has been much improvement in the doctor's health since his release from prison.

The London Chronicle prints the text of the Manitoba school settlement, which is now on the way to Rome for submission to the Pope. The paper says it believes that powerful influences will secure the Vatican's approval of the settlement, the terms of which are more favorable to the Catholics of Manitoba than those negotiated by Sir Donald Smith, now the Canadian High Commissioner.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Hungerford, the novelist, is dead.

An influenza epidemic prevails in Berlin, but while there are thousands of cases the death rate is very small.

Russia is said to be secretly treating with the Turkish Government for the use of a port on the Black Sea.

The British military post in Urnan, the occupation of which led to the acute trouble with Venezuela, has been abandoned.

It is stated that the Pope has decided to present to the Queen a golden vase upon the occasion of her diamond jubilee.

The expedition sent by the Royal Niger Company against the Emir of Nupe found the Foulah army dispersed and in flight when it arrived at Kabba.

At the asylum at Valogne, France, four women were killed and others are not expected to recover from suffocation, caused by fumes from a stove in the infirmary, which was out of order.

Advices from the Orient per steamer Gaelic tell of a terrible panic in a temple at Kwong Town, China, in which 300 men, women and children perished. During a theatrical performance a lamp was broken, which set the temple on fire. The main entrance was closed and two smaller aisles were also choked. Of the 40 actors in the performance four escaped.

A student in chemistry named Dufay started last week from Paris to travel round the world in three years, walking wherever possible. His object is to prove the weather-resisting qualities of paper, he having undertaken to wear no other suits than those made of that material. A crowd gathered outside the newspaper office from which Dufay set out. He goes to Havre, and from there to America.

The fragments of a human body have been found on the railway near St. Laurent, France. With the remains there was found a torn bill of the Hotel Univers, of Nice. Only twenty centimes were found on the body. Inquiries show that the deceased was Mr. H. Land, a merchant of New York, and he is supposed to have committed suicide. His trunk bears numerous hotel marks, both of America and Europe.

Dickson & Co's. big new flour mill, Peterboro, destroyed by fire; loss about $75,000.

A LARK IN LOUISIANA.

Lynching Murderers as a Public Amusement.

A FIGHT BETWEEN THE VICTIMS.

They Confessed the Crime, Were Hung Up and Shot—Proposal to Burn Them Not Carried—The Mob Sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," on the Way to the Scene of the Crime.

Amite City despatch says: Three negro murderers are dead. Two of the negroes, Arch. Joiner and John Johnson, at the last moment confessed their guilt of the killing of the Cotton family, while Gus Williams, alias Morrissey, shot and killed his young wife. The bodies of Joiner and Johnson hang to a limb of a stout oak in the woods, about half a mile from the house in which they butchered their victims. The other negro's body was cut down this afternoon and an inquest held over it.

The work of getting into the prison was simple. Johnson saw his executioners coming, and he slipped on his shirt, so that when they opened his cell door he would be ready. Joiner was told that he would be taken too, and immediately

SET UP A WAIL

that could be heard from outside. He swore that he was innocent, but the men who were to take charge of all three threw him down and tied his hands behind his back.

Johnson asked one of the men who was tying his hands whether they meant to burn him or not. He was told that the crowd intended to do so. Williams claimed that he shot his wife accidentally.

The three negroes were led out into the court green, where the horsemen surrounded them and waited a little while until the captain of the squad announced his readiness to depart. Before going the captain thanked the people and said that they were there for business only, and if others wanted to join and take a hand in the execution they were welcome.

LENGTHENING THE "FUN."

The three captives, with long ropes attached to their necks, were led by the horsemen to the Little Zion Church, on Oak street, in this place, and there it was decided to hang Williams to a tree that did duty before as a gallows. One of the men climbed up the oak and fastened the rope while another slipped a noose over the unfortunate's head. While this was going on Johnson said to the men about him that if they hung Arch Joiner, whom he had implicated in previous statements, they would be killing an innocent man, as the men who helped him were not in the country. For his pains he was given a rap over the head with a heavy piece of rope, which quieted him for the time. Then they pulled up the man and left him hanging.

A rainstorm was prevailing when the line of march was taken up and the progress was slow and exceedingly disagreeable.

A HYMN SUNG.

When within two miles of the house formerly occupied by the Cottons, some of the crowd set up a yell, and much promiscuous shooting was indulged in. Just before reaching the Cotton place a few lines of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," were sung to a doleful tune. Arriving at the place where the five murders were committed, Johnson and Joiner were made to jump out of the wagon.

Joiner had in some way loosened the rope on his hands, and, watching his opportunity, made a break for freedom. He got off a few feet, when someone grabbed him, and a short, but sharp, tussle took place. Others rushed up, and Arch was soon subdued and a rope placed around his neck.

VICTIMS FIGHT EACH OTHER.

Joiner set up a piteous moan, and begged his captors to shoot him, as he preferred death by being shot to any other mode. He then requested to be permitted to fight Johnson, saying that Johnson had got him into all the trouble. Johnson signified his desire to fight, and they were given an opportunity to gratify their passion for a fisticuff. The spectacle of the two men who, as it were on the very brink of the great hereafter, fighting, has probably never been witnessed before.

They were conveyed into different rooms of the house, and by threats of severe torture, made to confess.

Some one suggested putting them to death by burning. Nearly everyone acquiesced in this suggestion, and three big fires were started, one for the men who were all wet to dry their clothes by, and the others presumably for the purpose of burning the negroes. Most of the men were eager to burn Johnson anyway, and it is generally believed that he was put on the fire for a minute or two, but others pleaded for him, and the programme was changed.

CONFESSED THE CRIMES.

The negroes were then brought face to face with each other, and Joiner confessed, saying that he had killed Mr. John Cotton and Mr. Mervin Stevens, and Johnson reiterated his first confession made when he was first caught, to the effect that he killed Mrs. John Cotton, Miss Agnes Miller and Miss Lizzie Miller. Neither of them implicated any white men last night, but did implicate two other negroes. After this statement by the negroes, the men conveyed them several hundred yards from the Cotton house and hung them side by side and fired a volley of shots into their bodies.

Joiner's head was almost shot off, and Johnson was filled with bullet holes.

In their confession, Johnson and Joiner said that two section hands who were working near Independence were there and took part in the murders. Their object was robbery, as they believed old man Cotton had money in the house. No reason was advanced why they did not kill Miss Maude Miller while they were killing the rest of them. This part of the mystery has never been explained, and will never be known now.

A Lottery Order

A Washington despatch says: The Postmaster-General yesterday issued a lottery order against the Fox Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Canada, and a fraud order against the American Endowment and Beneficial Association, of New York.

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.

CHIMAY GETS A DIVORCE

From His Beautiful But Shameless American Wife.

SHE BEGGED FOR FORGIVENESS

As She Deserted Husband and Children—Wants to See the Latter at Intervals—Very Jealous of Her Gypsy Paramour—Was She Badly Educated?

New York despatch says: A. Viersit cables the Journal from Charleroi, Belgium: A great crowd of barristers and journalists assembled today in the Court of the First Instance here on the occasion of the opening of the Chimay divorce suit.

The public prosecutor called attention to the fact that the public was composed of "professionals in indiscretion," and added that there was ground to fear that their appearance meant a diffusion of scandalous narrative to the further ends of the world, hence he asked, for the sake of the honor of the Chimay family, that the case be heard behind closed doors.

The robed barristers were accordingly only allowed to remain, and the rest of the court was cleared.

In the course of the proceedings in camera, Delacroix dealt with a certain number of facts concerning the Princess' private misconduct, which constitute a grave wrong, demanded by the law to justify the granting of a divorce. Counsel took special pains to explain the relations of the Princess with Rigo, declaring that the period of her first faux pas dated as far back as the early days of her marriage.

He read extracts from Gil Blas, of Paris, asserting that the Princess was not one of those women who concealed a flirtation, and that Rigo, calling himself Alcaze, successively lived in Villers La Tour and Long Prez in the Chimay country. Indeed, at one time the burgomaster of Long Prez interviewed, on special orders from the Chief of Police, and requested him to show his identification papers. The Princess sometimes drove up in a carriage into the courtyard of the inn where Rigo lived and sent away the vehicle, while at others she made it wait before the front door.

Before she eloped the Princess sent a letter to her husband, asking forgiveness, and paying tribute to his gentle and upright character, and declaring she wished to live no longer near her children, whose minds she would sully.

She left for Paris with Rigo, the steward of the chateau and his wife. En route the steward asked if she did not regret her children. The Princess answered:

"Yes, but don't let us think about it any more. Let's have a good dinner."

All four visited together the Ambassadeurs and Paillard's restaurant. In the course of the dinner the Princess, thinking she saw the steward's wife casting too many loving glances at Rigo, wrote to the husband several hours later, warning him to keep a close eye on his better half.

Counsel concluded by asking that a decree of divorce should be pronounced without preliminary enquiry, since the facts were proven.

Maitre Allain, for the defence, admitted the charges against the Princess, but contended that the story of her conduct in the inn at Long Prez was not sufficiently established any more than were other statements spread about in public regarding Rigo and the Princess.

Allain added that Mrs. Ward gave her daughter a deplorable education, so that she was not in the least fitted for the life of the sort her new situation demanded. On the other hand, the Prince was not sufficiently obliging towards her. He possessed no authority over his wife, whom he neglected in order to go hunting.

Finally, the counsel stated that he had no objection to an immediate decree of divorce.

AN AUSTRALIAN ROMANCE.

Estrangement Between a Millionaire Sheep Owner and His Daughter.

Chicago despatch says: A. Ashbrook, a millionaire sheep owner, of Melbourne, Australia, died in 1896, and left his estranged daughter, Edith, one-third of his valuable estate. The heiress is supposed to be in Chicago or its vicinity, and detectives are trying to find her.

The announcement of Ashbrook's death and the disposition of his property was made in a communication received by a Chicago attorney from correspondents at Melbourne, who have the estate in charge.

The estate of the sheep king, as Ashbrook was known, is estimated to be worth at least $2,500,000. Two daughters beside the missing Edith are the beneficiaries.

The story of Miss Edith leaving home and her estrangement from her family is romantic. In spite of parental objection, she married the man she loved, and received a father's curses and promise of disinheritance. But the latter promise was, as now develops, never fulfilled. In 1880 Edith Ashbrook, the 18-year-old daughter, met Edward Townsend, an American civil engineer, at a ball in Melbourne. After a few months' courtship, Townsend proposed, and was accepted by the girl, but the parent would not sanction the union. The girl, however, married Townsend. The following year Townsend and his bride left Melbourne, going to San Francisco, where, for a while, he was employed on one of the morning papers. In 1886 the couple went to Port Townsend, Washington, and later to Seattle. Later, they drifted to Victoria, B. C., where Townsend is said to have died of pneumonia. With her child, Mrs. Townsend has moved from one place to another, supporting herself and child as best she could. Two years ago advices from Melbourne state she was employed as a clerk in one of the big departmental stores in Chicago. That was the last heard of her.

Of the 40,000 rifles of the Lee-Enfield pattern ordered by the Dominion Government, 33,000 have been received by the Militia Department.

Hon. W. Mulock, Postmaster-General, will, it is said, exact payment from Le Courier Du Canada for postage due for papers passed through the Quebec post-office during the last election.

Lola—Did you effect a favorable settlement with your creditors? Wheeler—Yes; they allowed me to keep my wheel.

THE BLACK PESTILENCE.

The Bubonic Plague of India is But the "Black Death"

WHICH HAS CLAIMED MILLIO

Writing of the plague in India a contemporary says: Half the population of Bombay, has fled before the dread destroyer. Business is at a standstill. The cemeteries are filled to overflowing. Men die in the streets; their fellows fear to bury them, and the rotting corpses remain in the thoroughfares.

This horrible record reads like a page from Defoe's graphic Journal of the Plague Year. And, it is a matter of fact, the bubonic plague is identical with the frightful pestilence Defoe describes. It is the same scourge which in that memorable year (1664-65) slew 68,596 of the people of London, out of a population of 460,000, two-thirds of whom had fled the city for safety. It is the same epidemic, which, under the name of the Black Death, was so frequently the terror of Europe during the Middle Ages.

The plague has not appeared in Europe since its disastrous outbreak in Marseilles in 1720, but it has always been more or less prevalent in Asia and Africa. It was known of in Syria, Egypt and Libya early in the Christian era. One of its most virulent outbreaks was in the sixteenth century, when China, that land of myriads, was nearly depopulated. In 1603, no less than 1,000,000 lives were lost in Egypt. India has been practically exempt from its ravages until the present century; but at various times since 1815 there have been outbreaks in different portions of the Hindustan peninsula. The present pestilence had its beginning at Canton, about two years ago. It arose from the fearful filth of the place. It spread to Formosa and the Malay peninsula, and thence crept its deadly course into India. It is a singular thing that the disease appears to affect rats as well as human beings; and the first warning given the affrighted people of a stricken locality that the grim visitor is in their midst is the swarming into their dwellings of these vermin, swollen and staggering, with all the symptoms of human delirium, and dying by thousands in the utmost agony.

The disease had for some time been suspected to be bacteriologic, but it is only quite lately that its specific bacillus has been discovered. The discovery was made by a Japanese, and experiments are now being undertaken in Paris with the view of producing a vaccine, so that the scourge may be fought by inoculation. The progress of the disease, when it fastens upon a person is sudden. Death often occurs within 24 hours and generally within two days. The first symptom is a chill. This is followed by high fever, with violent headache and burning thirst, generally ending in delirium. Pains in the upper part of the abdomen follow. A sticky perspiration exudes from the pores. Then glandular swellings appear in the groin, the neck or under the armpits. It is these tumors, or buboes, which give the plague one of its names. If the patient lives long enough, these tumors suppurate. Dark spots upon the skin and occasionally internal hemorrhages, herald the approach of dissolution. **It is these dark spots which have earned for the pestilence its designation "The Black Death." The proportion of fatal cases ranges from 50 to 90 per cent., according to the virulence of the epidemic. There is no record of the plague having ever appeared on this continent, and it is to be hoped we may be ever free from its horrible devastation. Still, all precautionary measures should be taken to keep it from our shores. We have a good deal of commerce with Asiatic countries. It will be remembered that not many years ago smallpox was imported into Winnipeg from China; and therefore a word of warning to the Dominion, Provincial and civic health authorities is not altogether superfluous. The chief ally of this plague is filth. Our city and our citizens cannot, therefore, be kept too cleanly. Attention to that matter will not be attention wasted in any event.**

The cost of the relief works is nearing two lakhs of rupees daily. The exodus from Karachi continues. There have been 543 cases of the plague there and 498 deaths. At Bombay the plague mortality is estimated at 248 daily.

As the correspondent arrived here the coolies were just quitting work, and the scene recalled the spectacle of the great Oriental mela. The preponderance of women and children was noticeable.

After visiting the tents, the officials of the mission traversed the bazaar market, a long, double line of mat huts, thatched with grass. The market was filled with grain dealers, and heaps of wheat, barley, maize, and millet were piled on the ground in front of the huts. Prices, it was remarked, had fallen slightly since the recent rains, which have caused a little change for the better in the stricken districts; but, in spite of this, the prices asked for grain were terribly high, the cheapest kind being double the nominal prices. The regular traders are furnished with huts free of charge, and from one hut tea, stewed goat's flesh, and other such luxuries were dispensed to the customers, such as minor officials of the Government, etc., who were rich enough to indulge in them.

Hospital tents have been erected for the care of the sick, but up to the present there has been no necessity to use them. The officials of the mission next made an inspection of the coolie quarters, consisting of long rows of mat huts, thirty feet apart. They are ranged on both sides of a broad, sandy street, and are kept scrupulously clean. Each hut is built to accommodate fifty persons, who are constantly under the supervision of different officials.

The canal works were then visited, and a marvellous scene was witnessed. About 28,000 men and women were busily at work. Some were digging, and others were carrying away the excavated earth in baskets, upon their heads. The workers were a healthy, vigorous, cheerful lot of people, many of them singing as they progressed with the tasks allotted to them, and now and then glancing at their children, who were playing about in the vicinity, apparently quite as healthy and strong as their parents.

At the Registering Department, the visiting officials had another interesting experience. Four clerks, seated on a high bamboo platform, were giving the new arrivals in search of relief work the slip of paper qualifying them for employment on the works. On these slips were inscribed the names, caste, description, and amount of wages to be paid to the workers, who were in turn told off to the different sections of the canal. The greatest order and discipline prevailed on all sides, and there was a cheerfulness and regularity about the whole proceedings which reflected credit upon all concerned.

The mission officials visited the huts set apart for the helpless non-workers. There, again, there was evidence of good work on the part of the Government officials. The same extreme cleanliness prevailed in and about the huts, and every medical care possible was bestowed upon those needing attention.

Many babies have already been born at the canal works, and the mothers of these infants are maintained free of charge, receive extra pay while they are incapacitated from doing hard work, and are also allowed extra pay for the maintenance of their babies. Deserted babies or babies whose mothers are unable to suckle them are fed from bottles on condensed milk, by the medical staff.

Dr. Yersin, a French physician, claims also to have discovered an antidote for the bubonic plague. In the course of an interview with a writer of Le Monde Illustre, Dr. Yersin said: "The plague is really the cleanest of all diseases. The patient has little fever, feels a slight fatigue, a boil makes its appearance, and, after a few hours of suffering, he dies without any of those repugnant complications peculiar to other epidemic diseases." The doctor has also studied the bacilli of the plague. "The pulp of the bubos," he said, "is in every case filled with a veritable mass of short and stout bacilli, with rounded heads. Sometimes the bacilli appear as if surrounded by a capsule. They are found in large quantities in the bubos and ganglions of the patients." Dr. Yersin concluded that inoculation of a more virulent variety of the specific bacillus would give immunity against the plague, and after first experimenting on animals he was equally successful later with human beings. These experiments, as stated in our despatch from Bombay, are in the same direction as those made by Prof. Kaffkine.

BROTHER MARRIED TO SISTER.

Startling Discovery Made at a Wedding Anniversary.

TOGETHER THIRTY-NINE YEARS.

Kansas despatch says: The village of Mulvane, a few miles south of here, is stirred up over disclosures brought to light on the occasion of the thirty-ninth wedding anniversary of Peter Wilson and wife a few days ago. Their nine children and several grandchildren were present with many neighbors.

In the company was Isaac Ashton, foster father of Mrs. Wilson, who was en route to Oklahoma, and Robert Wilson, foster father of Peter Wilson, who lived in a neighboring county. The men were neighbors forty years ago, but had not seen each other since.

Their reminiscent talk brought out the fact that in 1838 Alexander Taylor, his wife and two children located in Richmond, Ind., having moved there from Noble County, Ohio. Taylor went as a volunteer to the Florida Indian war, and died while on the expedition. Mrs. Taylor died soon afterward, leaving her children, Peter and Rachel, six and two years old, respectively, to the care of strangers.

Isaac Ashton and Robert Wilson had been friends of the Taylors. Ashton adopted Rachel and Wilson adopted Peter Taylor. Ashton moved to Iowa soon afterwards, and Wilson went to Northern Missouri. They never spoke to the children of their antecedents, and they grew up to consider they were the children of their respective foster parents.

When Peter Wilson was 17 years old he went to Sioux City, Iowa, to learn the carpenter's trade, and at a temperance meeting he met Rachel Ashton, who was visiting her foster aunt. They became sweethearts and three years later were married.

They settled in Sumner County, Kansas, where they have always been highly respected. They have nine children. Three children are deaf mutes and two others are deformed. All are married except one of the deaf mutes and two of the younger children.

Peter Wilson swooned when he heard the old neighbors' talk, and for a time he was thought to be dead, but he was revived. He and his wife are almost crazed with grief.

DEATH IN A LOVE LETTER.

Girl's Tongue Cut in Sealing it Caused Blood Poisoning.

Pennsylvania despatch says: [illegible] Musgrave, of Cameron township, [illegible] death in a letter to her lover. While moistening the back of the envelope preparatory to sealing it the young girl's tongue was slightly lacerated, which resulted in blood poisoning, from which she died on Sunday.

The girl had had a quarrel with her lover, Herman Schultz, about [illegible] weeks ago, and he left for Pittsburg. As soon as he was gone, however, she repented, and for several days worried over the affair, and sat down and wrote the letter, asking forgiveness and pleading with him to return. It was in sealing this letter that her tongue received the lacerations which ended in her awful death.

Her tongue began to swell, and on the fourth day after the letter was mailed sharp pains racked her system. Doctors were called in, and after a careful examination found that she could not recover.

The patient bore the announcement of her fate bravely, but asked that her lover be notified of her condition. His response was prompt, and he arrived last Saturday, but only to find her dying. With tears in her eyes she asked him to kiss her, and then they sobbed in each other's arms. Death ended her sufferings early on Sunday morning, and she was buried this afternoon.

Little Edith—Papa said you [illegible] everything so gracefully, Miss [illegible] seasons. Miss Tensesons—Did he? How sweet of him! Little Edith—Yes; he said you even knew how to grow old gracefully.

Merchant—What position do you desire in our establishment, sir? College Graduate—Oh, something like confidential adviser or general manager. Merchant—Good! You may have both jobs. I will make you an office boy.

A RAILWAY SANTA CLAUS.

By Clarence Herbert New, in Godey's.

I.

Merrigan left the elevator at the ... floor and walked slowly along ... hall to the General Manager's of... Being informed that Mr. Lam... was busy, he tried to divert ... mind by looking at several pho... graphs of new locomotives, which ... upon the wall, but his cares were too heavy to be easily shaken ... and it was a relief when he was ... shown into the private of...

Mr. Lambourne—familiarly known ... loved by the employees of ... great Midland Railway as "Un... Jerry"—looked up from his mass ... papers with a friendly nod, and ... around, facing him.

"Well, Sam; this is rather bad bus... for you, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir, it is that. I s'pose you'll ... putting another man on '99' af... this. Well, it'll take her a long ... to get used to a strange hand ... throttle, after she comes out ... the shop. She's as nervous as an ..."

"You're fond of her, aren't you? ...—how long has she been in ... charge?"

"Three years next month, sir. Fond ...? Ayes, as fond of her, almost, ... Mary and the kids. This'll come ... on them, too—the little one's ... all winter."

"... say! H-m-m-m-m-m! Sam, ... came here expecting to be dis... didn't you?"

"... suppose I did, sir."

"And yet you walked up and faced ... music like a man, instead of quit... without a word, as a good many ... have done. I suppose you were ... for the accident, weren't ..."

"No, sir, I wasn't!"

"... why were you afraid of be... discharged?"

"... the Comp'ny ain't given ... themselves about goin' ... every little matter that ain't ... much to them. All they care ... is that '99' was disabled ... I was takin' her to Buffalo. ... enough ain't it?"

"H-m-m-m-m—that depends. Tell ... it happened."

"Well, sir, there's some of the boys ... ain't felt right toward me since ... tie-up. I don't take no stock ... and you know I kept on ... '99' instead o' killin her like ... wanted me to. They been talk... about doin' me up some day, and ... guess they've done it. While ... fillin' the cylinder-cups at ... goin' west, and Jimmy he ... tightenin' a bolt, they must ... uncoupled and stopped the ... pipe' back o' the tender. So, ... when we found that east... across the track at th' R. ... O. Junction, the brakes wouldn't ...—an' there was blazes to pay ... we could stop her."

"That's right; that's about what ... Secret Service men told me yes... Sam, we've known each ... ever since the old machine... days, back in '69, and I never ... you to be about anything yet. ... track of you while I was on ... Santa Fe. Let's see—didn't you ... Mary Gaynor?"

"... sir; she often speaks of you."

"... was the finest girl in Lowell ... we were there. How much of a ... have you?"

"Four, sir; three boys and a girl. ... the girl that's sick now."

"What's the matter with her?"

"Well, her stomach's sort o' gone ... on her; can't eat nothin' 'cept ... stuff, and that ain't so easy to ... since the last cut in wages."

"... That's too bad. Say, look ... Sam; I want you to answer a ... question—man to man. Do ... boys blame me for that cut?"

"Well, some of 'em do, sir. You see, they ain't got much education, an' ... there notice you sent 'round, ... the Comp'ny goin' behind on ac... of the freight fight, was like ... French to them. All they ... or cared to know was that ... Jerry' stood by and saw the ... cut 'em down when they ... hardly make both ends meet as ... O' course, there's lots of us ... know better; but you see, Mr. ...bourne, that don't buy bread for ... little ones."

"... knows it don't, Sam! It makes ... afraid to look them in the face, ... yet the Company couldn't help ... The boys would have done the ... thing in its place. What do you ... they'd say if the rates went ... little—about Christmas time?"

"...? What would they say? Well, ... they mightn't say very much, but ... would be the brightest Christmas ... ever had. There's some of the ... little families that's been drawin' it ... fine lately, to live at all. Is ... any chance of it, Mr. Lam...?"

"Very little, I'm afraid—and yet—... do sometimes happen. But it ... be of much interest to you, ... that you're out of a job, would ..."

Merrigan smiled a little as he looked ... into the General Manager's ... "I guess you know us boys bet... than that, Mr. Lambourne. A raise ... would mean the savin' of life ... some o' them little ones, and if I ... manage to get another job right ... there's plenty that'll share all ... got with us until I do. Would ... mind givin' me a bit of a note, ... what would help me, maybe, ... where else? You know I'm a ... engineer, if the Comp'ny don't."

"H-m-m-m. Letters of recom... don't amount to much, ... but—perhaps this will help you ..."—filling out a check for a ... dollars. "There; you give ... to Mary, and tell her it's a ... present from Jerry Lam..."

"... but—hold on, Mr. Lam... I—I didn't ask you for ...—we—we can't take this. Mary ..."

"Mary wouldn't waste breath re... a little help, with one of her ... sick in the house. You look ... the repairs on '99' until she's ... for the road—put her in apple-... order. Fit her up as a 'com-...' so we can make a ... next month; I'll en... any requisition you send in, and ... that you and Jimmy drive her ... she's ready. Now clear out and ... me a chance to get my letters ..."

"Well, sir, I—I wish I knew how to ... thank you——"

"What for? Thanks aren't necessary between you and me, Sam—we understand each other. If you'd been to blame for the collision, I wouldn't have kept you five minutes. Go 'way now, and leave me in peace. Tell Mary I'm coming to take dinner with her some day; and get that little girl lots of good things to eat."

When Merrigan closed the door behind him Mr. Lambourne got up and walked the floor for several minutes, thinking his hardest upon a subject which had cost him many a sleepless night. Presently he rang the bell of his desk telephone and called for Mr. Sackett, the Secretary of the Company.

"Hello, Sackett—that you? Say, how much time do you want to call a meeting of the Directors?—What's that? A month?—Oh, nonsense! I don't care about the whole Board.—If we can get a quorum, that's all I want!—Important? Thunder, I should say it was! What's that?—Next Wednesday?—That's better! Word the call just as strongly as you can—say it's a matter which menaces the existence of the Company!—Bluff? Not much, it isn't!—I mean every word of it! Much obliged—Good-bye."

II.

The offices of the Midland Railway include a board-room that would not disgrace a palace, but the urgency of the General Manager's request for a special meeting caused Mr. Sackett to substitute a private dining parlor in the city's finest hotel, and a number of the Directors responded to the call.

Mr. Lambourne stood very high in their estimation, both as an efficient officer of the company and as a business man, and the dinner—arranged by a famous chef—prepared them to listen attentively to his communications upon the company's affairs.

When the coffee and cigars appeared the Chairman proposed getting down to business, and asked the General Manager to take the floor. He began by asking the Secretary to read a detailed report of the freight traffic for the preceding six months, calling attention to the fact that the receipts had just about doubled.

"I presume you remember, gentlemen," he said, "that the existing pool in freight rates was formed largely through my personal efforts?"

"We do, Mr. Lambourne, perfectly well; and have already proposed that the company give you an official vote of thanks for your efforts in its behalf."

"Thank you. I only mentioned the fact as bearing upon other conditions. You also remember cutting the wages of all employees twenty per cent. last summer, on account of the losses sustained by the Company in consequence of the rate war?"

"We do. Proceed."

"That reduction, gentlemen, I was forced to approve as an officer of the Company. In fact, it was a necessity; but one which I regretted from the bottom of my heart because I knew the misery and suffering it would bring to many of our best men. We have, I believe, the most trustworthy set of employees in this country. During the trouble last June a number of them stood by us like men. Many, even, of those who were forced out by the unions, refused to destroy our property, and I determined at that time to bring about a better condition of things if it were possible to do so. The present freight pool is a result of that determination—and I now ask the Company, not as a corporation, but as human beings having families of their own, to make a small division of their recent profits by declaring a twenty-five per cent. increase in the wage-scale for the coming year."

For several moments the Directors sat in silent amazement. They had considered the General Manager as one of themselves—as an employer of men, looking at business matters from the employer's side only. Finally, the Chairman voiced the sentiments of the rest in the remark:

"We supposed that you were too devoted to the Company's interests, Mr. Lambourne, to make such a proposition as that!"

"I am devoted to the Company's interests, sir; that's why I make it. Unless we can manage to increase the wage-scale very shortly, our employees will become a mob of savage beasts, fighting like tigers to feed their cubs. Great heaven! man, how would you like to feed, clothe, and shelter a wife and six children on ten dollars a week? I've been mechanic, engineer, operator, and train-despatcher myself; yet I can't, for the life of me, see how the boys have managed to do it!"

"But, my dear sir, it is impossible for the Company to go into the merits of questions like these. If our employees won't work for us at the present rates there are thousands of others who will"——

"Oh, of course! Irresponsible tramps with no families to support and not enough brains to take a slow freight from here to Newburgh without going to smash! Try that sort of labor for a few months and see how much passenger traffic you have left! Now, see here, Mr. Grout, and gentlemen of the Board; we can't deal with this question from the corporation standpoint, and we can't shirk our responsibility toward our men by sneaking behind corporate machinery. The company may have no soul, but each of its members is supposed to have one. Most of us have wives and families, but they are neither hungry nor poorly clothed. When any of us are sick we have the best medical attendance at $5 a visit. We have trained nurses and nourishing food for the asking. But the boys who make it possible for us to have these things lead a very different life. I've had a few years of it myself, and I'm frank to say I don't want any more of it. Now don't beat about the bush, but answer my proposition—yes or no."

"Really, Mr. Lambourne, I consider such talk as yours socialistic. It is radically opposed to all precedent in the management of a railway company, and I, for one, vote most emphatically, 'No!' I'll admit that matters are looking much more prosperous for us, and I've been counting upon a dividend this year to meet certain expenses of my own, and certainly do not propose to lessen my chances of getting it!"

"Nor I, mine!" "Nor I!" "Nor I!"—from the other directors.

"Very well, gentlemen. I trust your decision isn't final, because I'm not quite through yet. I have in my pocket letters from the directors of the C. Q. B., the P. and the C. P. P. roads, offering me much better positions—positions controlling a much wider influence—that the one I hold with this company. I also control a majority of votes in the pool association. If the twenty-five per cent. advance I ask is granted, I will guarantee to put this road in better financial condition than it ever has been before. If the advance is not granted, my resignation is at your service and I'll smash the freight pool inside of a month!"

III.

None of the railway employees felt any bitterness toward Mr. Lambourne on account of his handsome city residence, because they knew he had risen from their own ranks and earned it; but that gentleman himself often felt a pang of real regret as he contrasted his own luxurious surroundings with those of his former comrades.

On this particular Christmas eve he was sitting at his desk in the library telegraphing instructions to one of the division superintendents, when his daughter returned from her ride. They were great chums, these two. In fact, he often said that it was really Kate who ran the road, and any one of his subordinates would as soon have thought of disputing his own orders as those of Miss Lambourne.

She toasted her feet by the fire until she heard the instrument click out, "G. P. M.," then gathered in her skirts a little so that he could sit by her side on the sofa.

"Who was it, papa? Mr. Smith?"

"Yes; I hated to bother him Christmas eve, but there were two or three matters that couldn't be put over. Well—sent off all your presents?"

"M-hm—all but yours. There are two of them, and one hasn't come yet. Papa, what have you heard about Harry Archer lately? How is he getting on?"

"Pretty well, I should say, from what Byers tells me. Harry has a knack of working out improvements on the rolling stock, besides having a good head for detail. I rather think he may be made general freight agent of the C. Q. B. before long."

"But that would keep him in the West all the time! I shouldn't like that at all!"

"Oh, you shouldn't! Humph! Perhaps I'd better wire Harry that he's not at liberty to consider any business proposition without first submitting it to you!"

"M-m-m-m-m—w-e-l-l, I think he ought to consult my wishes in the matter, just a little."

"Eh? What! Why, Kate, you don't mean to say that? No! Is it really so?"

"I'm afraid it is, papa. He's your other Christmas present.' Sent word he was coming in on a 'special,' to-night; that's why I wanted to know how he's getting along—whether he is able to support a wife, you know. 'Cause I think I'm a little extravagant, sometimes."

"Oh-h-h—I see! M-m-m—Katie, I'd rather have worried along without this present of yours for a while. Why—what shall I do without you? You see, it isn't that there's anything the matter with Harry. He's all right. But—somehow—since your mother died—I hadn't thought of your getting married. Why, how old are you, anyway?"

"Twenty-one, next month."

"What! No, you can't be!"

"I am, just the same. But I never thought of leaving you, papa. Can't you use your influence, somehow, to get Harry an eastern 'agency?"

"Well, if it's a case of daughter or no daughter, I think I can. Humph! I'd face twenty Boards rather than lose you. Well, Casey, what is it?"

"Misther Lambourne, bethune Maggie, the cook, an' meesilf, we've straightened out thim boondles in tha dinin' room, so's ye cud luk at thim; an' we'd loike ter know whuther ye'll have thim all fur yer dinner, or whuther ye'd loike thim scatthered along troo tha wake?"

"What on earth are you talking about, Casey? What bundles? I don't know anything about any bundles! What are they? When did they come?"

"Well, sor, they've bin dhroopin' in along all day. There's four pies come down be tha fast freight from Hoodsun—t'ree puddin's an' choo boonches av sillery from tha siccond siction av '72'—wan booshel av foine apples an' choo quarts av cranbirries from tha caboose av Flaherty's consthruction thrain. Thin there's a lot more wid way bills, shippin' tags, an' telegraft blanks hitched on 'em, dthat we haven't sorthed out yit. Yersilf an' Miss Kathie betther coom in an' luk at thin."

"O-o-o-o—papa! I know who sent them! Can't you guess?"

"I'm blessed if I can! Our country relatives never did anything of the kind before. And I don't think we are in absolute want, as far as provisions go."

"You dear, stupid old goose! Here," rapidly gathering a handful of way bills, tags and blanks from the packages, "read this—and this—and this: 'A Merry Christmas to Uncle Jerry, from Section 19'—'With best respects to Mister Lamburn, from Martha Brady and famly'—'Long life and a 14 pound Turk to Jerry Lambourne, from the Albany Switchmen'—'A Lowell Plum Pudding and heartfelt thanks to Mr. J. K. Lambourne, from Mary and Sam Merrigan'—'A Winter Rose from Chrissy Merrigan's window-box, with dearest love to Uncle Jerry'—Now can't you guess, papa?"

"They—they—must be from the boys, Kate. Here! Make a list of those names—quick—and bring it up to the library!" The General Manager had so big a lump in his throat that he found it difficult to speak, but, grasping the telegraph key on his desk, he called the operator in the train-despatcher's office and gave him instructions which brought a cheerful grin to that worthy's face, as he listened to the clicks: "Take this list, Martin—order every man, woman and child to report here to-morrow evening, if they can possibly come—Uncle Jerry and Katie Lambourne wish them all a Merry Christmas and invite them to dinner—sharp seven—run a special from the western sections and keep the track clear—invitation includes yourself and family—Lambourne, G. M."

As the answering "O. K." flashed over the wires he looked out into the front parlor and saw Kate in the warm embrace of a handsome young fellow whom Casey had just admitted.

A few moments later they were sitting around the library fire, silent from sheer happiness—Kate and her lover lost in a dream of the new life opening out before them, and the General Manager sniffing at Chrissy Merrigan's rose in his button-hole. There must have been something both powerful and sweet in the perfume, for his half-closed eyes were very moist.

U. S. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Some Facts Gleaned From the Inter State Reports.

The total number of locomotives on June 30th, 1895, in the employ of the railways of the United States was 35,699, being an increase of 207 over the previous year. The average annual increase since 1890 has been 1,112.

The number of cars in service of railways was 1,270,561, being a decrease of 7,517 as compared with the previous year.

The number of tons carried per freight locomotive was 34,817,—being an increase of 2,908 over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The number of ton-miles per freight locomotive was 4,258,821, being an increase of 242,066. These figures show increased economy in freight transportation.

Out of a total of 1,306,260, only 362,498 locomotives and cars were fitted with train brakes, and 408,856 with automatic couplers.

The number of passenger locomotives fitted with train brakes was 9,876. It appears that practically all passenger locomotives are now fitted with train brakes.

The number of freight locomotives fitted with train brakes was 16,712, out of a total of 20,012 freight locomotives.

The number of passenger locomotives fitted with automatic couplers was 3,893, and the number of freight locomotives similarly equipped was only 2,039.

The number of passenger cars fitted with train brakes was 32,384, the number on freight cars being 295,073, out of a total of 1,196,119 cars assigned to the freight service.

The number of automatic couplers on passenger cars was 31,971, and on freight cars 366,985, out of a total of 1,196,119.

The passenger cars are practically all equipped with these couplers, but in the freight service much still remains to be done.

BOMBAY'S RAILROAD STATION.

Statue of Victoria, Recently Covered With Tar, One of Its Features.

Bombay has the greatest railroad station in the world, and the grandest modern architectural work in India in the Peninsular Railway Victoria Terminal building, which was named on Jubilee Day in honor of the Empress of India. The execution of the work occupied ten years, and the cost is estimated at $18,900,000. The total length of the principal elevation is over fifteen hundred feet. The style is Venetian Gothic with Oriental modifications. The principal features of the edifice is the large central octagonal dome of solid cut masonry, which has a very fine effect, and may be seen from any part of the city. The figure crowning the apex of the dome is a stone statue of "Progress."

Many other colossal statues, including those of the Empress Victoria, "Commerce," "Science," "Trade," "Engineering," etc., adorn the principal gables. The interior has been most skilfully arranged, and is fitted up with marble granite and fine woods. Much of the interior decoration has been done by native workmen. The statue of Queen Victoria in the station was the one which was covered with tar in December last by natives, who, according to the letter from Bombay published on Friday last, are fleeing from Bombay and the authorities who they (the natives) think are anxious to secure the lives of ten thousand people for the recent outrage on the Queen's statue. They seriously believe that ten thousand innocents are to be slaughtered, and are determined not to be among the number of victims. Hence they are hurrying to catch the steamer.

Inventor of the Air Brake.

A number of years ago a Pennsylvania inventor wanted to sell McKee Rankin, the actor, a large interest in a patent air-brake for railways for a small sum. The actor did not feel like investing, even on the solemn assurance of the confident inventor that the apparatus was greatly needed, but he has always wished he had advanced the sum offered, for the young inventor was George Westinghouse, and the air-brake has proved one of the most important and valuable inventions of the century. Westinghouse is like Edison in his capacity for hard work. After a day spent in directing the great commercial organizations of which he is the head, he goes to his laboratory and private shop to conduct the experiments which it is his delight to carry on. To such a man the invention of the air-brake was merely a step in the career of fertile planning and investigation. When his brake was well started on the high road to success, he turned to the steam engine and brought out a practically new type in that field. By the time this engine was placed on the market electricity was attracting the attention of inventive minds throughout the country. Westinghouse viewed the situation, and decided that the then common use of low-tension continuous currents, while good for incandescent lighting and power purposes on circuits of limited extent, was unsatisfactory for longer circuits. He looked forward into the future of electrical distribution of power and saw that high-tension alternating currents would prove the most important in a few years. So he bought up the leading foreign and domestic patents in this branch of electrical development, then neglected, and went to work improving and perfecting his apparatus.—Boston Transcript.

An Important Secret.

It is generally conceded that the handsomest advertising pamphlets issued by any proprietary medicine house in Canada come from the office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and one which has just reached us is no exception to the rule. The cover is printed in colors, the main feature being a reproduction of painting from the brush of a famous German artist, entitled "An Important Secret." The pamphlet contains calendars for 1897 and 1898, together with a mine of information as to the curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This handsome pamphlet will be sent post paid to any of our readers who write their address on a post card and mail it to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

If time be money, why,
I should very much like to know,
Do women commonly cry
For only a minute or so?

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS.

Female Complaints Combined With Kidney Troubles Are Fatal.

LUCKY WOMAN ESCAPED.

Consented to Try Dodd's Kidney Pills, the Premier of Proprietary Medicines, and is Now Strong and Well—One Box Cured Her.

Walkerton, Ont., Jan. 18.—Half a dollar saved a woman's life in this town not many months ago—only last August, to be exact.

Half a dollar is the price of a box of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. One box of these far-famed and justly-famed pills were enough to put Mrs. Elwena Ady on her feet, when she was very ill with female complaint, combined with Kidney trouble.

With this example in view, why should there be a single woman in Canada tottering on the brink of the grave, or going about her work dragged down, dispirited, despondent, and discouraged?

Kidney diseases are fatal. They mean slow death, if not cured. But there is a cure, and it is the purpose of these lines to demonstrate it. Here is Mrs. Ady's testimonial:

Gentlemen—I have been troubled with a complaint called women's weakness and Kidney Trouble. I read of the many cures DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS had done. I consented to try them. I have used one box and I am completely cured. No pains or backaches have ever come back. I can highly recommend them to all women. You may publish this so as to help others.

MRS. E. ADY,
Walkerton, Ont.

August 8th.

Any druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. If your druggist should be out of them, address the DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto. Price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for $2.50.

Ought to Bring Business.

Here is an advertisement which should bring trade, even though people had to use a grindstone to wear holes through their shoes:

I am the Father of
TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN.
No Twins.
I AM ALSO A COBBLER
And Need Work.

If I have served my country well, it is evidence that I will mend your shoes well. One good turn deserves another. My shop is in the rear of Caldwell and Lanier's. Let me half-sole those. J. M. Linney.

Boot and Shoe Recorder.

SHATTERED NERVES AND PARALYSIS.

Shattered Nerves Developed Nervous Prostration—Nervous Prostration Developed Total Paralysis of One Side—Great South American Nervine in the Teeth of Most Adverse and Complicated Circumstances Overcomes All, and Restores Wife and Mother in Good Health to Her Family—These Are the Written Words of Edward Parr, Surry Centre, B. C.

"My wife was taken bad last August with nervous prostration, which later on developed into paralysis of one side. We tried many remedies, but all in vain. I thought I would try South American Nervine, having seen it advertised in the New Westminster, B. C., papers, and I am glad to be able to say that the result after taking three bottles was an astonishment to myself and family. It worked wonders for her, and we can not speak too highly of this great remedy." No case too acute or of too long standing to defy its wonderful merits.

ANY OLD THING

Will Do as Well as Mistletoe as an Excuse For Kissing.

The large number of wagon loads of mistletoe which have been sold in this city for holiday "business" has evidently aroused great expectations on the part of the young men, and probably great apprehensions on the part of the young women, all of which it is devoutly to be wished may be realized. A gentleman who would not have his name mentioned for the world has written to inquire if there was no other plant, sprout, or flower under which it is admissible or permissible to kiss a lady. This depends. Under proper conditions, the lady being willing, it is permissible to perform the rite of osculation under any kind of greenery or in the absence of any. Kissing "under the rose" (sub rosa—in private) is also permissible, as is shown by the following true tale:

A rather shy young man at a Christmas party saw other young men kissing young women under the mistletoe without ruth or remorse, but, although he kept a bright lookout for a chance, he could never catch the one he was dying to kiss within any reasonable distance of the mistletoe bough. Finally he found her alone in a secluded place, and, there being no mistletoe handy, he seized a rose from a vase, and, holding it over her head with one hand, seized her with the other, and, after a lively tussle, succeeded in kissing her.

The noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of some of the other men, who caught him in the act and commenced to lecture him on the impropriety of his conduct. His reply was: "If you may kiss a lady under the mistleto, why may not I also kiss her under the rose?" There being no good reason advanced, the subject was dropped; but the next day a local paper, mentioning the fact, stated that the man asked: "If you kiss her under the mistletoe, why may I not also kiss her under the nose?"

This caused the young man to be joked by his friends; but, after all, one of the properest and most satisfactory places to kiss a lady is a short distance below the nose. There is a whole lot of humbug about this mistletoe racket anyway, as it has a tendency to create an impression in the minds of the unsophisticated that kissing is like Christmas—in order only once a year.—Oregonian.

PEN, SCISSORS AND BRUSH.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Hartford to the late Harriet Beecher Stowe. If this is done, she will be the fourth woman in the United States to be honored in this way.

From some reason unexplained marriages in Ireland went up last year with a bound. In the past decade there has not been 22,000 marriages in any year, but last year the total rose to 23,120.

Paris is the paradise of the dressmaker. There are in the city 70,000 persons who make articles of woman's dress and 64,000 dressmakers. It has been estimated that the yearly amount earned in this business there is over $250,976,000.

A citizen of a Kentucky town, aged 103, has taken to himself a blushing bride of 101. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000 relatives and friends, and the couple drove off in a one-horse shay 83 years old. The motto of every spinster ought to be "nil desperandum."

A movement is on foot in New York to do away with or in some way regulate the taking of expert testimony in court trials. The question of expense is a serious one, this feature of the Marie Barberi trial having cost $10,000, while $62,000 was expended in the trial of Dr. Meyer, the poisoner, a year or two ago. As high as $300 a day has been charged by medical experts.

The equator of Mars is inclined to the plane of its orbit about twenty-five degrees, which is a trifle more than the equatorial inclination of the earth—23 degrees 24 minutes. Mars turns on its axis in 24 hours 37 minutes 22.7 seconds. The earth rotates in 23 hours and 56 minutes, about. The day of Mars is therefore about forty-one minutes longer than ours.

Dr. Luys, of the Salpetriere Hospital, Paris, has presented to the faculty of medicine his collection of 2,200 brains, carefully prepared and catalogued. The collection is the result of thirty years' investigation, and includes the brains of idiots, of blind persons, of persons who had undergone amputation, and of those who suffered from various forms of mental disorers.

South African millionaires who have returned to England are building and have built some of the most magnificent dwellings in London. Mr. Beit, the stock broker, has built a palace near Grosvenor gate, and Barney Barnato is erecting the largest and most pretentious private building in England in Park Lane. J. B. Robinson has been satisfied to purchase a home and has acquired Dudley House, Park Lane, Piccadilly.

Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has just made public the results of his careful study of the various causes of fear in children. According to this authority thunder and lightning are dreaded by a greater number of children than any other one thing. Then follow in order reptiles, strangers, darkness, fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers and high winds.

Rats have for years been a pest in Paris, but never more so than now. They teem everywhere, and are said to issue in thousands from the drains, while in outlying districts they scour the streets in hordes, affording fine sport to the policemen, who spit them on sword bayonets. The recent demolition of old houses and stables is supposed to be the cause of the sudden increase in the visible supply of the rodents.

Prices for windows on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, on inauguration day are rising rapidly. Latest quotations: Single windows, $75 to $100; single rooms with two or three windows, $300; suite with eight windows, $1,000 to $5,000. These prices will be paid for the privilege of seeing Glover Cleveland and William McKinley ride in the same carriage and witnessing the longest parade ever known at an inauguration in the capital city.

German universities ranked as follows regarding the number of students, last summer: There were 4,640 in Berlin, 3,777 in Munich, 2,876 in Leipsic, 1,863 in Bonn, 1,425 in Breslau, 1,143 in Halle, 1,379 in Freiburg, 1,339 in Wurzburg, 1,172 in Tubingen, 1,164 in Heidelberg, 1,138 in Erlangen, 1,007 in Gottingen, 965 in Marburg, 948 in Greifswald, 938 in Strassburg, 761 in Jena, 708 in Kiel, 700 in Koningsberg, 630 in Geissen, 500 in Rostock and 420 in Munster.

Guerrita is the king of the Spanish toreadores. He earned $61,000 during the season from April 5th to Oct. 30th. Next after him came Reverte, with $28,700; Mazzantini, with $26,000; Bombita, with $25,800; Algabeno, with $23,000; Fuentes, with $19,500; Minuto, with $15,600, and Villita, with $10,000. Premier Canovas' salary is $5,400 a year. There were during the season 438 bull fights in Spain, in which 1,218 bulls, worth $300,000, were killed. Over 6,000 horses perished in the fights. These figures include only high class bull fights at the most important cities. In each of the smaller towns they have, every year, one or two fights in which the number of persons killed or crippled always exceeds that of the bulls fought.

KIDNEY PAIN.

John Snell, of Wingham, Ont., Was in a Maelstrom of Pain and Agony From Diseased Kidneys—South American Kidney Cure Was the Welcome "Life Preserver"—It Relieves Instantly and Cures Surely.

"Five years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe, which affected my kidneys and caused intense pains in my back and urinary organs. I suffered untold misery, at times I could not walk, and any standing position gave me intense pain. I became worse so rapidly that my family became alarmed. Just at this time I noticed South American Kidney Cure advertised. Although I had little faith left in any remedy—having tried so many worthless ones—but a drowning man will grasp at a straw, and I procured a bottle. In a few days it had worked wonders, and before half a bottle was taken I was totally relieved of pain and two bottles entirely cured me."

LOCAL NEWS.

Poll taxes have contributed about $300 fo far.

The elite of Winnipeg now go in for opposum suppers.

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of shorthand, is dead.

Mr. Alf. Boisseau has returned after an extended trip in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson have returned from their visit to Ontario.

Dr Hughes, Souris, has a brand new McCartheyite of the female persuasion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lindsav may not return from their California trip before March.

John A. McGillivray will speak on Forestry in the Foresters' hall Friday evening.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Reston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,800.

A couple of mounted policemen brought in four subjects for the asylum from the west on Friday.

The smoke-stack of Parrish & Lindsay's elevator got a shaking up on Wednesday evening last week.

The Normalites have a literary association now that meets every Friday evening with Mr. Rose as president.

The Patrons have decided to discontinue their organ, the Sentinel. They find it takes money to run a newspaper.

The Brandon Sun declares Rapid City issued school debentures 84 years ago. They must be bald headed by this time.

Mr. Bedford says Austrian Brome grass is superior to timothy for cattle, and it certainly gives a better yield in this country.

The following hockey is in store: Souris vs Brandon, Feb. 2nd; Souris vs. Carberry, Feb. 10; Brandon vs. Souris, Feb. 19th.

The Elkhorn skating rink has collapsed. There was no one hurt but the proprietor, and he to the tune of some hundreds of dollars.

Albani sang in Winnipeg Friday night, and she is conceded to be the best singer that ever appeared in Winnipeg, "by a large majority."

Joseph Jones, a colored man, died at Ridgeway last week 115 years of age. He remembered Washington well. His wife survives him aged 105.

The belfry in St. Matthew's was blown down by the storm of Thursday, and the smoke-stacks at the electric light works on the same evening.

The Brandon Free Press correspondent says a C. P. R. train ran into Mr. S. Maddass' wagon. A curious time of the year for wagons on the highway.

Mr. A. Speers, Griswold, has sold his Western hotel at that place, kept so well by Mr. Mills, to Mr. D. Black. This step will likely reduce the hotels of that village to one.

It was so cold on Saturday night that the electric lights actually froze up in the glasses in the stores. They appeared most of the evening after much flickering away below 0.

After a residence here of a great many years Mr. Frank Russell has decided to pull up stakes and remove to the Kootenay country, He will not move his family until spring after he gets well settled in business himself.

The severe storm of Thursday night and the cold blustery weather since have completely demoralised train service on the branch lines, and retarded on the main lines. On the Souris branch, it is a sort of go as you please.

Carberry and Brandon had a hockey fight here on Friday which ended in a score of 5 to 3 for the home men, they winning four straights at the outset, which gave them big odds. Carberry has a few good players all the same, however.

Mr. D. M. McMillan will be found in the Laplont block in the office lately occupied by Jas. A. Smart, where those requiring Fire Insurance will get served as he obtained the agency of one of the companies represented by Mr. Smart. Several good farms for sale.

The Editor of the Hartney Star says a decent dish of oysters cannot be had in Brandon. Possibly it is opposum he means, and our caterers are not dead struck on that, sure. Either that or he was too much struck on "Curly Annie" to know an oyster from a boiled turnip.

The hospital board of directors has appointed the following officers: S. A. Bedford, president; H. Meredith, vice-president; Dr. Dickson, secretary; W. H. Shillinglaw, treasurer; G. H. Halse, auditor. The directors are to make an effort to connect the hospital with the city sewage system, which will cost about $3,000.

A disreputable house at Regina kept by a woman named Underwood was burned to the ground Friday night and two inmates named Kitty Meredith and J. Fruentz were burned to death. Underwood was herself badly burned and badly frozen in her escape to the nearest house half a mile away, in her night clothes.

Mr. P. E. Durst, an ex-Brandonite, who has fewer enemies and more personal friends than any man who ever resided here, and who is now manufacturing in Chicago, is in the city again closing up some business matters. He looks as well and is as cheerful as ever. He says money matters are fully as close over there as they are on this side.

A branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized in the city on Thursday evening last. Following is a list of the officers elected: President, J. C. McDonald; 1st vice-president, F. W. Senkbeil; 2nd vice-president, C. Murphy; recording secretary, Rev. W. L. Jubinville; assistant, G. Grovais; financial secretary, P. Purcell; treasurer, O. Desilets; marshall, C. L. Wright; guard, Neil McKinnon; board of trustees, J. Greer, W. L. B. Morison, C. H. Starling, W. Koller, P. Purcell

The Ottawa parliament will meet on the 4th of March.

Hardy, the horse thief, has been committed for trial.

The farmers' meeting called for Saturday last has been postponed for two weeks.

A Fairfax farmer found a gopher perambulating around his barn yard the other day.

Several bye-elections will be held in Ontario and other eastern provinces on the 4th of February.

The demi-monde before the enquisition contributed $250 to the city treasury on Monday.

Mr. Bedford seems none the worse for the fright he received from his narrow escape on the Souris branch last week.

The horses that Trotter & Trotter are advertising arrived this week. Those who buy now buy cheaper than they will later on.

The Rev. W. E. Crismas says he made many remarkable cures in his visit to Brandon some time ago. Yes, they are "remarkable" by their absence.

Having opened a shop on 9th street, opposite to McIlvride & Lane's office, I respectfully notify the public that I am prepared to sharpen skates, saws, knives, scissors, razors, and all other edged tools.—Samuel Peacock.

Mr. Wm. McClements has arrived here to act as master foreman for the Brandon Machine works company. Mr. McClements gained his experience as a machinist with the Leonard Manufacturing company of London.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. has just closed a contract to ship to Australia by May next, 25,000 barrels of flour. It will take fifteen special trains to convey this immense order across the continent to the Pacific sea board.

Our readers will see by advertisement that Mr. Robt. Hall, an old real estate man, has gone into the agency business in the office lately occupied by Mr. Jas. A. Smart. He and Mr. D. M. McMillan will now be near neighbors.

A gorsoon was handling a rifle in a Boissevain hotel the other day, when the thing went off and a crowd of people in the room. When will people learn the truth of the old Irish woman's saying, charge or no charge a gun is dangerous.

A boy in a school not one hundred miles from Brandon commenced a composition on "The House" in this language the other day: "A horse is not like a bike. The bike has but two legs, and the horse has four, one under each corner.

Those of our citizens who use coal are advised by the city authorities to empty their ashes on a pile by themselves during the winter. They make a good road, and the council are going to use all they can get for that purpose in the spring.

The last report is that Mr. J. D. McGregor is to be Brandon's new Post Master, Mr. H. C. Graham, M. P. P., is to become customs' collector and Mr. Wes. Speers Dominion Lands' agent. Of course we dot vouch for the accuracy of the report, but some one who ought to be in a position to know say it is true.

Mr. Brooks came within an ace of losing the fine team altogether that Hardy borrowed from him, as reported last week. Hardy offered the team, worth $300, in Boissevain for $75 cash and an old horse. The man to whom the offer was made wired to Carman, where Hardie said he was from, but the party there knew nothing of Hardy. The latter imagining the telegram was about something else slid out at once and across to Rolla. He had about closed a deal for the sale of team there when the local sheriff got Detective Foster's message and he arrested Hardie and held the team before the deal was closed. Hardie returned with Foster in rather lower spirits than those that buoyed him on his trip south. Had the deal been closed in Rolla it might have cost Brooks more than the team was worth to get them back.

Could not get Insured.

Rejected by Straight Line and Mutual Companies.

But now insured in both.

"Should I die while I am in a position to pay my insurance premiums, my family will owe their support to Scott's Sarsaparilla. Two years ago I applied to two companies for insurance [illegible] in each. My face was a mass of [illegible] blotches and my urine did not stand the test. One doctor in examining me [illegible] I could not pass, but that my trouble was [illegible]. He advised an [illegible] [illegible] Scott's Sarsaparilla. Both companies [illegible] four months later, after I had taken five bottles of your remedy I am thankful to say both accepted me as a risk—one being a stock company, the other a mutual. The examiner who previously examined me, remarked "I never saw such a change in any man." This is indorsed by Mr. J. Todd, the popular druggist, corner Queen and Crawford Streets, Toronto.

Scott's Sarsaparilla builds up debilitated constitutions, imparts strength, vigor and vitality, clears and purifies the blood. It cures skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, indigestion and all complaints arising from poor or poisoned blood. Of all druggists. $1 per bottle

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LADIES: Have you any inward trouble? If you have we can cure you. The only Company in Canada giving a written guarantee to cure or refund your money, with each course of treatment. Write for pamphlets describing symptoms and treatment.

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One good lady representative wanted in each locality.

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---BUYING FUTURES

is a bad thing for the dabbler in the bucket shop deals, but in grocery buying, the future is the thing to consider. Your future health and happiness are dependent on the food you eat. Food, to be relished, must be fresh, clean and properly prepared. Unless food is relished, the eater doesn't get the proper amount of nourishment, With out the proper amount of nourishment, the health must suffer. People relish OUR Foods. Every thing is fresh, clean,—the best money will buy. Nothing short of the very best ever enters this store. And we sell to the consumer at wholesale pricees.

Crystal Baking Powder	1 pound (full weight) tin	15c
Pepper Sauce	per bottle	15c
Royal Club Sauce	5 gallon kegs, each	7.50

This is a good hot sause and a splendid thing for hotels, boarding houses or anyone using large quantities of sauce. It costs less than half as much as a bottled sauce.

Rolled Oats per sack	1.75
" " ½ sack	90c
" " 10 pound sack	25c
Pot Barley per pound	4c
Split Peas " "	4c

Staple Brooms.

We sell a good stable broom at 50c, the kind that is usually retailed through the country at $1.00. They are made of cane with good strong backs and handles and will last for years.

Smith & Burton,

THE CASH GROCERS MACDONALD BLOCK ROSSER AVENUE...

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That's the first thing that you think about when your going to have a suit made is'nt it. How much would you value a suit made from the handsomest cloth if it wasn't put together properly. How much tailoring business could we expect even with our splendid collection of woollens, if we didn't take the utmost pains with the construction of every suit. After all, what counts for most in a suit is the inside, the Tailoring—the stuff on the inside, the finishing. It wouldn't do to use the best of work on inferior cloth. It wouldn't do to use the best cloth and indifferent workmanship. The cloth and making must both be excellent or you'll get tired of your tailor. No people realize that more than we do. No tailoring concern gives its customers fewer reasons to dislike their clothes than we do.

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Lowest one way and round trip rates to the Pacific Coast and all California points. The old established Trans-Continental route. Through Pullman Tourist Cars to San Francisco for the convenience of second-class passengers.

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Lager and Stout kept in stock.

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Christmas and other groceries viz

20 lbs Currants for	$1 00
20 lbs Raisins	1 00
20 lbs Prunes	1 00
23 lbs Sugar	1 00
17 lbs Dried Apples	1 00
Orange & Lemon peel	20c
Ess. Lemon & Vanilla	10
3 lbs Corn Starch	25
Mince Meat	10
Cans Canned Fruit	15
3 lbs Candies	25
1 lb Can Baking Powder	15
Black Pepper	15
Allspice	18
Cassia	20
5 Gallons Coal Oil	$1 40

Lemons, Oranges, Apples and Biscuits very cheap.

SPECIAL—

We will give you a regular 40c Black or Japan Tea for 25c; also a 50c Indian or Ceylon Tea for 30c.

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We are prepared to give you the best value obtainable in Brandon.

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GREY LAMB JACKETS

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1 WALLABY JACKET—size 38—instead of $24 **$15**

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DOUBLE-WIDTH DRESS GOODS—all the 25c, 30c and 35c qualities—your choice **20c**

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Ladies' All-wool Knitted Vest—instead of 75c **50c**

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